

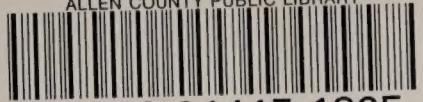


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THE MARYLAND OBERS' ANCESTRY

1559-1962

Notes of

FRANK B. OBER

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REFACE

Perhaps it would be well to express a few personal views as to genealogy in general, to avoid misunderstanding of the purpose of these random notes. At the risk of oversimplification, let me say at the outset that a normal pride in one's ancestry seems to me just as proper as the human desire to see one's own descendants become ever better men and women. Individual characters, however, do not always reflect the qualities of one's forebears. Truly, Lincoln's obscure origin and the fact that Hoover's father was a blacksmith shows how relatively more important is the character of the individual than the distinction of his ancestors.

Therefore, on the one hand, is the purpose of inflating one's own ego through the reflected glory of some ancestor. On the other

"My ancestors did not amount to beans," is the pretty sentiment to say. And, if he has attained some distinction, he may want to say, "My ancestors did not amount to beans, but I have made his own ancestors, or rather, look for their traits that have helped me attain some

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Within these limitations it can hardly be said that a perfectly normal and human interest in one's ancestry is wrong. At some time during our lives because of the natural curiosity as to the origin of one's family and how and where they lived; (2) ordinary intelligence requires knowledge of the relationship of contemporary collaterals of a reasonably close degree; (3) the more vivid and personal interest in the development of the family through the recorded history of one's own family; and the struggles of ancestors may inspire their descendants to live their own lives, in a manner, of which their descendants can in turn be proud.

Therefore:

(1) I have included as much of the available ancestry records as are readily available, together with some (but not all) source material and references which may help anyone who may engage in the further research necessary to a definitive *Genealogy*. For the most part, these notes merely copy the scanty church records from Abbotsey, England, for the English period 1559-1661 and the two extensive and not well edited mimeograph Ober histories (Beverly Historical Society) for the Massachusetts period 1661-1780. Supplementary material is for the most part confined to the Maryland period 1759-1962 - since the records contained in the Beverly historical pamphlets relating to the Maryland branch of Obers are limited in scope and not entirely accurate, I have tried to avoid, but found it necessary in some instances, to use charts and notes. This is especially true on the distaff side, where I have for the most part traced back the Ober wives' lineage to their first ancestors coming to this Country. Almost all of the Ober wives' ancestors also came to this Country from Britain in the 1600s.

PREFACE

Perhaps it would be well to express a few personal views as to genealogy in general, to avoid misunderstanding of the purpose of these random notes. At the risk of oversimplification, let me say at the outset that a normal pride in one's ancestry seems to me just as proper as the human desire to see one's own descendants become even better men and women. Individual characters, however, do not always reflect the qualities of one's forebears. Surely, Lincoln's obscure origin and the fact that Hoover's father was a blacksmith shows how relatively more important is the character of the individual than the distinction of his ancestors.

Therefore, on the one hand, I deplore the study of genealogy if it is for the purpose of inflating one's own ego through the reflected glory of some ancestor. On the other hand, one must be pretty arrogant to say "My ancestors did not amount to much," unless he deems himself famous. And, if he has attained greatness, would he downgrade his own ancestors, or rather look for their virtues and be grateful for any often unknown traits that have helped him attain fame?

Within these limitations it can hardly be gainsaid that a perfectly normal and human interest in one's ancestry prevails in most of us at some time during our lives because (1) of a natural curiosity as to the origin of one's family and how and where they lived; (2) ordinary intelligence requires knowledge of the relationship of contemporary collaterals of a reasonably close degree; (3) the more vivid and personal interest in the development of the country through the recorded history of one's own family; and the struggles of ancestors may inspire their descendants to live their own lives, in a manner, of which their descendants can in turn be proud.

Therefore:

(1) I have included as much of the Ober ancestry records as are readily available, together with some bibliographical source material and references which may help anyone who wants to engage in the further research necessary to a definitive Ober genealogy. For the most part, these notes merely copy the scanty church records from Abbottsbury, England, for the English period 1559-1661 and the two extensive and not well edited mimeograph Ober histories (Beverly Historical Society) for the Massachusetts period 1661-1780. Supplementary material is for the most part confined to the Maryland period 1780-1962 - since the records contained in the Beverly historical pamphlets relating to the Maryland branch of Obers are limited in scope and not entirely accurate. I have tried to avoid, but found it necessary in some instances, to use charts and notes. This is especially true on the distaff side, where I have for the most part traced back the Ober wives' lineage to their first ancestors coming to this Country. Almost all of the Ober wives' ancestors also came to this Country from Britain in the 1600s.

The first five generations of American Obers intermarried with other pioneer families that colonized Massachusetts. After moving to Maryland about 1780, the next three generations intermarried with families whose ancestors came first to Maryland, Virginia, New York or Pennsylvania and other States. The Ober genealogy is therefore a rather typical cross section of that of many of the early settlers in this Country.

(2) I have tried in these notes to carry out, so far as information is available, the second objective - that is, to include some information as to contemporary closely related collaterals. This has not been altogether successful, but does include most second cousins of my own generation living in Maryland - even though I have little information about some of my first cousins living elsewhere.

(3) As to the third objective, opinions may of course differ. To my mind, the history of our family seems to reflect pretty typically the colonization and growth of America from the earliest times. Certainly, the Ober family, whose first ancestor arrived in Massachusetts about 1662, and the other families with whom they intermarried and who settled there about the same period, displayed the virtues of a pioneering age. These included hard work and also participation in community affairs and in the defense of what was then a small colony. The New England colonists were for the most part a successful and God fearing people and made a significant contribution to the founding of a new country, relatively free from the injustices that then prevailed in their mother land. The first generations of Obers worked in occupations related to the sea - usually as owners, skippers, and later in trading ventures.

It was trade which presumably induced the first Maryland Ober ancestor to move, about 1780, to Georgetown, then a thriving port of Montgomery County, Maryland. The Obers, with which these notes are especially concerned, either remained in or returned to Maryland, and later settled in or around Baltimore. They have been, on the whole, successful in their various occupations as manufacturers, commission merchants, in banking and in the professions. They have been active in community and church work. All of the Obers (or their husbands) of my own generation (the eighth) and of my sons' generation (the ninth) have served in one or the other of the two World Wars.

These notes are not intended to be a complete Ober history of all of the numerous children of the first generations of Obers in the Beverly records. The emphasis is rather on two main branches of the Maryland Obers through the eighth generation (who by intermarrying with Hambletons became doubly related) who are still living in Maryland, with very little reference to some of the Maryland Obers who have moved to other states. This limitation is due not only to lack of information - but because it is the genealogy of the Maryland Obers and their close collaterals that will be of chief interest to their descendants. The plan of these notes is intended to make them easy to supplement by future generations.

Part I is the general Ober genealogy down to and including a brief paragraph on the careers of the eighth generation.

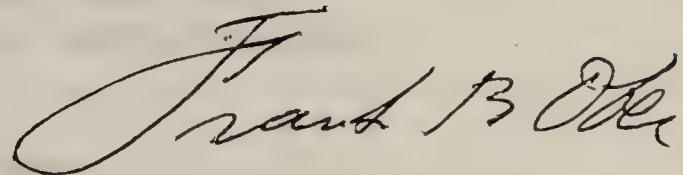
Part II is the Ober wives' genealogy down through the seventh generation - except that of Gustavus Ober's (6) wife (Kettlewell).

Part III contains a more detailed description of one of the eighth generation (the writer) and his own wife's genealogy, of interest to their own descendants. The writer's children and other descendants can add from time to time additional parts for the ninth and later generations, if they so desire.

Blank pages are provided for statistics, like the family Bible used to contain, if desired.

It is hoped that other members of the eighth generation may find the first two parts helpful to them.

Frank B. Ober



Baltimore
May 1, 1963

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in the literature up to the present time.

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I - BRIEF SUMMARY OF DIRECT MARYLAND OBER LINE 1559-1963

Summary

This summary traces the descendants of two branches of the Maryland Obers, to the ninth generation of that name, still living in Maryland in 1963, or those recently deceased. It does not include all of the remoter descendants, whose parents are still living in 1963. Some reference is made in the text or in appendices to those descendants of Robert Ober^{6C}, who went to Missouri and other places in the West. This table does not include the descendants of the daughters of Robert Ober⁵ (Lucretia Ober and Matilda Ober, who in 1824 and 1829 successively married Henry Griffith, nor of Martha Jane Ober, who married Elisha Griffith).

1559-1661 - Abbottsbury, Dorset, England

1. George Auber (so spelled) born before 1559
2. William Ober, b. about 1587 m. Edith Mollett June 10, 1612
3. John Ober, b. 1613 m. Elizabeth Butcher November 12, 1640
4. (Richard, b. 1641 - came to Massachusetts about 1662 and founder of American family - continued below)

1661-1780 - Massachusetts (commencing with a new series of generation numbers to conform to the Beverly History of Obers)

1. Richard Ober (continued), b. Abbottsbury 1641 d. Beverly, Massachusetts 1716, m. Abigail Woodbury in Beverly 1671
2. Richard Ober, b. March 1, 1681 d. 1725 m. Priscilla Woodbury January 15, 1705
3. Benjamin Ober, b. February 21, 1724 d. 1788 m. Sarah Ellis
4. Richard Ellis Ober, b. 1756 d. 1789 m. (2nd) Jane Standley, of Beverly, April 27, 1780, moved to Georgetown - probably soon afterward, Founder of Maryland family

1780-1963 - Maryland

(4) Richard Ellis Ober (same as above) - came to Georgetown, Maryland from Beverly, Massachusetts about 1780

5. Robert Ober, 1785-1829 m. Catherine Tenney, 1781-1867

6A. Dr. Albert Richard Ober, 1807-1886, m. Alcinda Howard 1830

7A. Albert Graham Ober, 1837-1915, m. Rebecca Grace Hambleton

8A. Katharine H. Ober, d. without issue

8B. Grace O. Palmer, 1886-
m. Charles H. Palmer

9A. Curtis Palmer
m. Zechariah Chafee, III

9B. J. Hambleton Palmer
m. Katharine Latane

9C. C. Harvey Palmer
m. Betsy Machen

8C. Albert G. Ober, Jr., m. Katharine Fisher
Died without issue

8D. Frank B. Ober, 1889-
m. Margaret DeLancey Rochester 1889-1962

9A. Richard F. Ober 1915-
m. Caroline Gary

9B. DeLancey R. Ober 1916-
m. Elizabeth A. Wells

9C. Frank B. Ober, Jr. 1919-
m. Alice J. Parker

6B. Gustavus Ober, m. Rebekah Kettlewell

7E. Gustavus (1861-1918) m. Lizzie Woollen Hambleton (1859-1938)

8A. Douglas Ober (1887-1956) (d. without issue)

and I edit in the field and in the lab.

75% of the time I am
traveling to collect data.

10% of the time I am in the lab.

20% of the time I am in the office.

specific projects, and 10%
traveling to collect data.

So I am a field and lab scientist, and I am a
traveler.

What is the most interesting part of your job?

It's a lot of fun.

What is the most difficult part of your job?

It's a lot of work, and it's a lot of time.

8B. J. Hambleton Ober (1887), m. Charlotte Moseley

9. Charlotte Ober, m. J. Mason Lord

8C. Beverly Ober (1889-1955) m. Eleanor Kinsolving

9. Ellen Ober

8D. Robert Ober (1891-1918) (d. without issue)

8E. Leonard Ober (1894-1935) (d. without issue)

8F. Rebekah (1896) m. Ralph Llewellyn Thomas

9A. Ralph Llewellyn Thomas (1925-1944)

9B. Gustavus Ober Thomas (1927-)

9C. Rebekah Elizabeth Thomas (1929-)

8G. Elizabeth Ober (1897-)

8H. Marjorie Hambleton Ober (1900) m. (1) McHenry Keyser
 (2) James McHenry

9A. R. Brent Keyser (1925-1960) m. Helen Angier

9B. McHenry Keyser (1926-1945)

9C. Peter Keyser (1928) m. Eleanor Constable

9D. Joan McHenry (1934) m. Alan Penniman
 Hoblitzell Jr.

9E. Marjorie McHenry (1939-)

8I. Woodbury Swan Ober (1902) m. Jane McLennan (1906)

9A. Nancy Hambleton Ober (1928-
 m. Fielding Lewis Bowman (1924)

9B. Donald Roderick Ober (1931-)

9C. Jane McLennan Ober (1937-
 m. Joseph Franklin Garver (1929-)

There were also some older children of Gustavus Ober, (6) son of Robert Ober (5) (but not having any double relationship through the Hambletons), who left descendants who still live or recently lived in Maryland. There were several leaving no descendants who are omitted.

Descendants of Older Children of Gustavus Ober

The Abbottsbury Obers - 1559-1661

As shown in the summary above, there were but four generations during the Abbottsbury period of more than 100 years (George⁽¹⁾, William⁽²⁾, John⁽³⁾, and Richard⁽⁴⁾), the latter being the founder of the American family. The supporting records of the Abbottsbury Obers are from the births, baptisms, etc. in the parish records of St. Nicholas' Church, Abbottsbury - see appendix on History of Abbottsbury and Church. These parish records are reproduced in the Beverly History of the Ober Family (see above). I have personally verified (1928) in Abbottsbury, Dorset, England, the records of the marriages of William⁽²⁾ and John⁽³⁾, the Abbottsbury Obers, and the baptism record (1641) of Richard Ober, reproduced hereafter. (These church records are kept on parchment in iron boxes.) Parish records confirmed in a note in 3 American Genealogical Quarterly 1902, Lib. Cong. F1P98, which points out that birth date of Richard, 1641, would make him 74, as stated on tombstone in Beverly.

Richard Ober, of Abbottsbury, came to America between 1661 and 1664. He is written up extensively in the "Ober Family of Beverly" by Katharine P. Loring and May Toomey, 1941 - see extract below. (See also "Ober, Tenney and Allied Families" by Ruth Henderson Hill.) In Vol. 17 "Notes and Queries on Dorset County, England", March 1922, p. 113, Congr. Library D.A. 670 S.49N.8, it is said that the "Obers" came from the Channel Islands, in the following quotation:

"It is well known that the 16th Century witnessed a considerable influx of French Surnames into our seaboard towns and villages, so much so that an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1542 to prohibit aliens from holding land in England. The trade between the Channel Islands and our Dorset seaports naturally led to intermarriages between our sailors and the dark eyed demoiseilles of Guernsey and Jersey and vice versa. When a son of the Sieur de Havilland wedded a Poole merchant's daughter, there was no law to forbid him settling in his bride's native town, for the Channel Islands were then as now subjects of England's King. Hence we may account for the presence in Dorset of such surnames as Benvenue, Ober, and others."

While the records in Beverly indicate that there is no record of any Ober in Abbottsbury prior to 1559 or subsequent to 1664, it may be possible, in view of the above 1922 magazine article, that there may be Obers elsewhere in Dorset - though not necessarily in Abbottsbury. It seems strange otherwise that the antiquarian who wrote that article would have referred to a family which had only four generations in Abbottsbury 250 years before the article was published - unless there were other Obers living in Dorset in 1922.

Spelling and Pronunciation. Spelling by vicars and Anglican clerks in the 1600s was phonetic. (See this practice commented upon in "The History of the Calverts of Yorkshire" about 1600, Md. Hist. Mag. Dec. 1960, 261, 265). The spelling of the first known ancestor, Auber, suggests that the pronunciation was O'bear. This pronunciation and spelling (Obear) is still used by many branches of the American family which likewise trace their ancestry to the same Richard Ober, of Abbottsbury, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1661.

Chandler's "History of New Ipswich, New Hampshire", 1914, p. 537, for example, spells Josiah, who was the grandson of the first Richard, as Obear - and further spells (inaccurately) the names of Richard, his father, and Richard of Abbottsbury (and John and William) in the same manner. This history of Chandler further refers to the remoter ancestry as French Huguenot de Auburt (Aubert).

Among the Obers whose genealogy is given in "Virkus' Compendium of First Families of America" is that of William Gray Obear, of Macon, Georgia, an eighth generation descendant of "Richard (Ober) Obear" (sic), which states that the family is of Norman-French descent and that the name was formerly "Aubert". The tradition of French Huguenot descent apparently prevailed therefore in several branches of the family, so that the tradition is probably correct.

Among the many descendants of Josiah Obear, grandson of Richard, who retained the spelling and pronunciation, are William G. Obear, now living in Washington, son of William G. Obear, Sr., with whom I have corresponded; the latter's ancestors were Richard⁽¹⁾, Richard⁽²⁾, Josiah⁽³⁾, Josiah⁽⁴⁾, William⁽⁵⁾, Josiah A.⁽⁶⁾, George S., of Macon, Georgia. Also of the same generation as William G. Obear, Sr. was E. G. Obear, of St. Louis. There is a South Carolina branch of the same name. There is also still living Hugh H. Obear, a prominent attorney of Washington, who probably has some of the records of that branch of the family. On the other hand, some of the descendants of Josiah reverted to the original spelling. For example, Harold Ober, 1882, Harvard about 1905, and a resident of New York, is one of these descendants. (Letter to writer - see refs. to him in Scott Fitzgerald (Turnbull) 1962.) Another variation of spelling, perhaps indicating phonetic pronunciation, is possibly indicated by the spelling of two of the children of Richard Ober and Abigail Woodbury in the Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, Vol. 1, pp. 238-245, as Obers. It may be mentioned that so far as known all of the English family Obers or Obears in America trace their ancestry to Richard of Abbottsbury.

Among other descendants of Richard Ober, of Abbottsbury, are my partner, Robert W. Williams, and Dr.

Huntington Williams, through their grandmother, Abigail Obear Doolittle, through Abigail P. Obear⁽⁶⁾, daughter of Oliver Obear⁽⁵⁾ (East India sea captain), Peter Ober⁽⁴⁾, Peter Ober⁽³⁾, Richard Ober⁽²⁾, Richard Ober⁽¹⁾. Since Oliver Obear was born, in 1772, the pronunciation seems to have continued until fairly recent times. It is also interesting to note that the name of Abigail was revived in the sixth generation in that line.

There are a very large number of totally unrelated Obers of German and Swiss ancestry, who came to this Country from Rotterdam June 21, 1729 and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Some of their descendants live in Maryland - information furnished by Mrs. David W. Ober, Maple Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. So far as known, all Obers go back to one or the other of these two unrelated families. Since the above was written a letter from a descendant of our common ancestor Richard⁽¹⁾, through the New Hampshire branch of the family (Mrs. William M. Wright, Sr.) says that her investigation shows that some branches (of presumably that same prolific family), which she says is of Alsace Lorraine origin, have been found even in Massachusetts. Hence, even Massachusetts Obers do not necessarily descend from the founder of our family, Richard⁽¹⁾.

The facts (1) tracing Abbottsbury Obers to Channel Islands, in the Dorset magazine cited above; (2) the spelling in the Parish records in Abbottsbury of the first Ober as George "Auber"; (3) the continued use of the spelling and pronunciation "Obear" by many branches of the family down to the present day - are strong and convincing evidence which supports the statements in Chandler's History and Virkus' Compendium, supra, (based, no doubt, on a prevailing tradition) that the family was Norman French originally, and the name was spelled in French "Aubert".

Mr. William G. Obear sent the writer in 1928 a story written by John Thorpe, a specialist on heraldry, allegedly based on a document in the "Archives of Aston Hall", which he was unable to verify, which says that a Richard Obear emigrated to Salem in 1662. It traces his ancestry to a Warwickshire family of D'Aubert, who came to England with William the Conqueror. This seems unsubstantiated in view of the well established Abbottsbury parish records covering several generations in Dorset - not Warwickshire.

| BAPTISM CERTIFICATE | | | | Page |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| Baptism solemnized in the Parish of <u>Abbotsbury</u> in the County of <u>Dorset</u> in the Year <u>1641</u> . | | | | |
| When Baptized. | Child's Christian Name. | Father's Name. | Mother's Name. | By whom the Ceremony was performed. |
| 1641 November 21 | Richard | John | Elizabeth | Richard Ober |
| | | | | In the Register of Baptisms for the said |
| | | | | Parish of <u>Abbotsbury</u> dated <u>1641</u> |
| | | | | 10 10 |
| | | | | Author <u>Richard Ober</u> |
| | | | | Two PENCE |

Abbotsbury Baptismal Certificate of Richard Ober

Massachusetts Obers - 1661-1780

(The following history of this period is a verbatim extract of that part of the Ober History (Toomey and Loring (1941) (A good source record but not edited) in the Beverly Historical Society, which traces the Massachusetts ancestor of the Maryland Obers. There are of course many other descendants of the first founder of the American family (Richard) which are also referred to in that history but not copied herein.)

"The Ober family, one of the most important in Beverly, where the first American member, Richard, settled in 1662, has always been interested in its genealogy. It is unusual to find so many records inherited and carried on by different members, who have most generously lent them to us, where the information in each corroborated that of the others. Beside these family papers we have consulted records of births and deaths, Who's Who, town histories and other publications.

"Much information and pictures not proper for this book have been deposited in the Beverly Public Library with a collection of books and articles written by members of the family.

"Each generation has a chapter and the story of the males who bear the family name is carried on from one chapter to another. Men who died unmarried or have been lost sight of appear only as children.

This book records each generation as a whole and not its separate lines.

(Extract Beverly Historical Society Cont'd)

OBER GENEALOGY

FIRST GENERATION (i.e., in America)

1. RICHARD OBER, the founder of the American family, son of John and Elizabeth (Butcher) Ober, was baptized in Abbottsbury, Dorset, England on November 21, 1641. He emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and became an active citizen of Beverly, Massachusetts. His name appears November 1664 in the old Norfolk records and he was living in Salem in 1668 and in Beverly in 1669. He signed the petition 1668-69 against imposts, was a witness to a deed of Mr. Woodberry to Nicholas Woodberry, Sr., dated May 13, 1670, and he owned land near "Plum Island" (probably Beverly Cove), adjoining Thissell's land in 1673-74. In 1670-71 he married Abigail Woodberry, granddaughter of one of the first settlers of the Salem Colony of twelve who remained when the Colony at Cape Ann became discouraged and returned to England. She was the daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Paulgrave) Woodberry. Her father was a prosperous man in navigation and fisheries, and left what was considered a large fortune for that time. Her mother was brought over from Great Britain at the age of eleven by her stepfather, Rev. John Young, who was her grandmother, Joan Harris Paulgrave's second husband.

Anna Woodberry deeded her house and lands in Great Yarmouth County, Norfolk, England to children Joseph, Isaac, Joanna and Abigail, wife of Richard Ober. Her will was drawn October 16, 1699 and bequeathed, - "what I have by deed of gift already confirmed to my son Richard Ober, viz:- my little house and small pieces of land nigh Mr. Hale's house in Beverly." This will was proved June, 1701.

Richard Ober's occupation is given as "shoresman" (one engaged in fisheries whose duties kept him on the shore, generally the owner of a vessel); he was constable and collector of taxes in 1682-84, was on a committee of three to lay out highways in 1683-84, was guardian of Anna Morgan, daughter of Samuel Morgan in 1698, a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1693 and 1702, grandjuror in 1694, and surveyor of highways for several years. About June 1677, in obedience to the law of the General Court (Legislature), the Beverly town records show that a committee of ten members was named "to inspect their nabors to prevent as much as may be private tippling and drunkenness" of which committee Richard Ober was a member. He died March 6, 1716.

On April 2, 1716 his estate was administered by his widow Abigail and his eldest son John, - real estate 654 pounds, 18 shillings, personal property 109 pounds, 19 shillings (see record probate office). This was considered a large fortune for the times. His widow died January 29, 1742, age 86-1/2 years. Richard and Abigail Ober are buried in the ancient burying ground on Abbott Street in Beverly.

Children:

2. 1. John, b. June 1, 1673
2. II. Anna b. July 26, 1675 (ancient headstone in Abbott Street burying ground) m. Ensign Robert Morgan July 4, 1692.
3. III. Elizabeth, bp. Dec. 1677, d. June 28, 1730 m. John Balch Oct. 5, 1700.
4. IV. Abigail, bp. Feb. 1, 1679/80, d. Jan. 3, 1752 m. Samuel Butman June 26, 1706
5. 3. V. Hezekiah, b. Nov. 9, 1681
6. 4. VI. Richard, b. Mar. 1, 1683/4
7. 5. VII. Nicholas, b. Sept. 17, 1686
8. 6. VIII. Benjamin, b. Apr. 14, 1689
9. 7. IX. Samuel, b. June 13, 1693

Second Generation

4. RICHARD² OBER (Richard¹) born March 1, 1683/4 married Priscilla Woodberry, daughter of Peter and Sarah Dodge Woodberry (the latter the daughter of Richard Dodge) in Beverly on Jan. 15, 1705/6 by Mr. Blowers. Priscilla Ober was born June 23, 1687. Richard Ober, Jr. died August 2, 1725 at Canso, Nova Scotia, aged forty-two, while on a trading or fishing voyage. The inventory of his property includes boats, oars, nets and other appliances of the sea. Priscilla Woodberry Ober married second in 1729 Benjamin Lovette. In 1725 she was appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband Richard Ober, 2nd, total 695 pounds, 8 shillings. In 1733 Benjamin and Priscilla (Woodberry-Ober) Lovette released all Richard Ober's estate to his children.

CHILDREN:

14. I. Peter, b. May 25, 1707
- II. Priscilla, b. Sept. 3, 1710 m. Gideon Baker Mar. 17, 1730/1
- III. Martha, b. Mar. 11, 1711/12 m. Deacon Jonathan Kimball
- IV. Edith, b. Mar. 31, 1714 m. James Friend May 19, 1737 at Wenham
- V. Infant, b. June 1715, d. 1716
15. VI. Richard, b. Nov. 6, 1716
16. VII. Josiah, b. June 26, 1719
- VIII. Sarah, b. Mar. 20, 1721 m. Nathan Cressey of Salem, Mar. 22, 1743/44
17. IX. Ebenezer, b. May 16, 1722
- X. Rebekah, b. Aug. 3, 1723
18. XI. Benjamin, b. Feb. 21, 1724/5

Third Generation

18. BENJAMIN³ OBER (Richard², Richard¹,) b. Feb. 21, 1724/5 married Sarah Ellis, daughter of Captain Thomas and Sarah Ellis; she was born in Salem 1723/24. Benjamin Ober's occupation is given as skipper. He died Jan. 28, 1788; Sarah Ellis Ober died Sept. 8, 1795.

CHILDREN:

- I. Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1746, d. Aug. 21, 1748
- II. Rebecca, b. Mar. 6, 1747/8, d. Aug. 21, 1748

III. Samuel Ellis, b. Jan. 1, 1751 probably lost on Schooner Elizabeth 1772

40. IV. Benjamin, b. Jan. 1, 1751

V. Francis, b. May 22, 1754

41. VI. Richard Ellis, b. Apr. 18, 1756, d. 1789 (Error - prob. d. 1798, see below)

VII. Sarah, b. Mar. 25, 1758, m. Thomas Burke

VIII. James, b. Aug. 24, 1761 m. Rebecca Foster

Comments on the Massachusetts Obers

Little additional comment is necessary, as these records are complete and accurate through the third generation. Richard Ellis Ober was the fourth generation. Since he came to Maryland, the full facts known about him are included in the next section on Maryland Obers. It should be noted, however, at this point that the records in Beverly, Massachusetts are based on the Vital Statistics of Massachusetts and are clearly correct in showing that the third generation, Benjamin, was the son of Richard, son of Richard, and was not the original ancestor in the male line, as wrongly set forth in the plate annexed to the book of Society of Colonial Wars.

To be more specific, the Beverly records clearly show that Richard Ellis Ober⁽⁴⁾ (first Maryland Ober) was son of Benjamin, ⁽³⁾ son of Richard⁽²⁾, son of Richard⁽¹⁾, through his father's side. The plate in the Society of Colonial Wars book correctly shows Richard Ellis Ober as the son of Benjamin Ober, but fails to show that Benjamin Ober was the youngest son of Richard Ober⁽²⁾, having been born February 21, 1724. (Vol. 1, Vital Records of Mass., pp 238-244).

1913 Memorial Plaque. There is here inserted a copy of a 1913 plaque which shows all of the founders (including Richard Ober) of Salem or Beverly, which was a part of Salem. The original of this is still presumably located in the Beverly or Salem Historical Society. There is also inserted in Part II, page 45, a genealogical chart showing that the Massachusetts Obers intermarried with the other founders of Salem and Beverly, whose names appear on that plaque, as well as with others of the early Massachusetts settlers.

Note on 1946 visit to Beverly. The following inscriptions appear on tombstones in the Ancient Burying Ground, Abbott Street, Beverly, Massachusetts (right opposite the fire house, since Abbott Street has been cut through the cemetery):

Here lies ye body of Mr. Richard Ober, aged 74 years,
died March ye 1716.

Here lies ye body of Mrs. Abigail Ober, wido of Mr.
Richard Ober who died January ye 28th, 1741, aged 86
years.

This curious insertion of "Mr." on some tombstones probably indicated a landowner.

There was still living in Beverly at that time Mr. George Ober, President of the Bank, descendant of Richard Ober. Other Obers still reside there.

The Hill brochure (p. 4) says that the Ober-Morgan house (see photograph) stood at 8 Hale Street until 1932, and that -

"it was one of the most interesting of the old houses, owing to the prominence of both the Morgan and Ober families, and was the center of life in Beverly in by-gone days."

She points out that Hezekiah, son of Richard Ober¹, was married to Anna Morgan in the house, and said it was built by the Morgans in 1671. However, Richard Ober received by gift from his mother-in-law a house "nigh Mr. Hale's house", and from the appearance of the photograph it seems a reasonable assumption that the two houses were originally separately owned and joined together after the marriage above referred to.

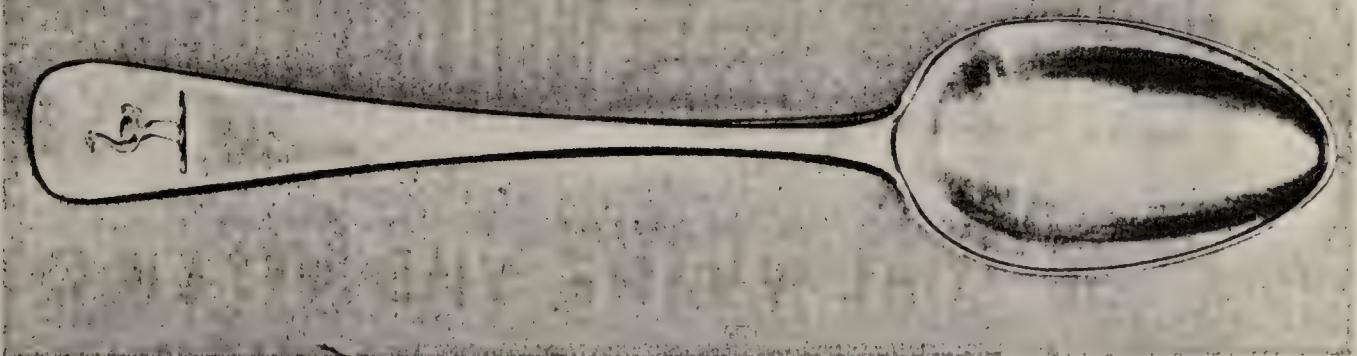
The Revolutionary War Record of Massachusetts Obers. It may be noted that there are a great many references in the Massachusetts records to Benjamin Ober, as a skipper, and Richard Ober serving with the Privateers in the Revolutionary War. See "11 Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War", pp. 606-610; see also "Beverly Privateers" by Octavius Howe. Since the occupation of Benjamin was certainly that of skipper (see above), it would seem likely that his son, Richard Ellis, probably followed his father's and grandfather's career, so that both may have served on the Privateers in the Revolutionary War. The evidence would not be conclusive without checking the careers of all other Obers of that name and period. The reported ages of the officers of such Privateers, if accurate, do not seem to match with the ages of the third and fourth generations of Massachusetts Obers. Whether or not they served on such vessels, of which most of our Navy was composed, there are a good many entries showing service on land in various militia companies, which in all probability included service by these two ancestors. (Extracts from these books will be found in an appendix.)

Ober Crest. The writer has been presented by Mrs. George Ober, widow of a prominent Washington attorney (descendant of Richard of Massachusetts and Abbottsbury) with some sugar tongs and a spoon bearing as a crest a bird - which seems to be a crane. The silver I have identified by the hallmarks as made in 1793 by Thos. Northcote, London. The tradition strongly held in the family of George Ober was that this silver bears the Ober crest and was brought down from Beverly. The date shows this silver was acquired by Richard Ober's grandson, or possibly great-grandson. But there is no definite evidence to support any tradition that it necessarily originated with or before Richard⁽¹⁾. Some of the indices of English crests have been examined with negative results - but not the French authorities, where it more probably would be found - if the crest is of



OBER HOUSE IN BEVERLY

Reproduced from Ruth Henderson Hill brochure and called "Morgan-Ober House". Photograph above indicates that these apparently separate houses were subsequently remodeled as one house.



Old spoon that came from Beverly,
containing "Ober Crest"

APRIL 1913

THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO CAME OVER IN THE FIRST EMIGRATION
AND WERE BY THE BLESSING OF GOD THE PLANTERS OF BEVERLY, FROM THE FIRST GRANT 1635
TO THE INCORPORATION OF THIS TOWN 1668 OR THEREABOUTS, OCCUPIERS OF PRINCETON,
AND CONTINUING TO ABBEY HILLSON THEIR CHILDREN INHERITING THE LAND; AND THE NAMES
OF THEIR WIVES AND THE NUMBER OF THEIR CHILDREN



MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO SALEM FOUNDERS

very ancient origin brought to Massachusetts by Richard⁽¹⁾. There is no authentic evidence so far available as to when the crest was adapted.

The Maryland Obers, taken partly from the Beverly records, with corrections and additional material by the writer

Fourth Generation

RICHARD ELLIS⁴ OBER (Benjamin³, Richard², Richard¹) born April 18, 1756, married first Sarah Foster on January 30, 1776; she died August 30, 1778, age 23 years. He married Jane Standley on April 27, 1780; shortly after they moved away from Beverly and settled in Georgetown, Maryland, which at that time was a part of Montgomery County but subsequently became a part of the District of Columbia.

CHILDREN:

Robert, b. 1785

Three other male children - names unknown

Lydia

Notes on Richard Ellis Ober, the fourth American generation and the first Ober ancestor in Maryland

The Beverly record above on Richard Ellis Ober is incorrect insofar as it states that Richard Ellis Ober (1) settled in Laytonsville and (2) died in 1789. He was shown to have been in Montgomery County, Maryland, by the first census in 1790. This census shows him as the head of a family consisting of his wife and four males under 16 (and one slave), but gives no further information. No information is available as to the three males (other than Robert) shown by the census, nor as to Lydia. Richard Ober (who dropped his middle name which had presumably been used to distinguish him from other Richards while living in Massachusetts) is shown by the real estate records to have acquired property in Georgetown and described himself in conveyances as being of Georgetown. Furthermore, he is referred to by Scharf's "History of Baltimore", p. 400-1, as an honored merchant of Georgetown. It seems quite obvious that the statement in the Beverly records that he settled in Laytonsville is inaccurate. As to the time of his death, it appears that he was still a party to deeds of property in or near Georgetown in 1798, so it seems that the statement in the Beverly records that he died in 1789 was probably a typographical error for 1798. It may be noted that the Massachusetts Vital Statistics were carefully kept, whereas in Maryland at this particular time there were no public records of births and marriages.

This note indicates some of the sources from which further information as to the burial place of Richard Ellis Ober and his wife, the dates of their

deaths, and the names of his children other than Robert (see below) may possibly be found. Montgomery County has a record of marriages commencing some time in the early eighteenth century. But they throw no light on the first generation of Obers in Maryland. The church records of Prince George's Parish have been assembled in the Archives of Maryland, but they also disclose no pertinent information. The other surrounding churches of various denominations are described in Farquhar's "Historic Montgomery County, Maryland", p. 56. In 1963 there is being carried out a project by the Archives of Maryland to assemble church records other than those of Prince George's Parish. Further information would be more probably available in the records or cemeteries of Presbyterian churches, especially at Cabin John, which is near Georgetown, or any near Laytonsville, since his son, Robert, to be referred to next, quite probably was a Presbyterian, - see below. A rather hasty examination of the Will records of Montgomery County disclosed no information.

Fifth Generation

ROBERT⁵ OBER (Richard⁴, Benjamin³, Richard², Richard¹) born 1785, married Catherine Tenney. He died in 1829.

CHILDREN:

- I. Albert Richard, b. 1807, d. 1886, m. Alcinda Howard 1830.
- II. Robert P. m.....moved to St. Louis and later Chicago. One of his daughters, Tillie, married Cavanaugh. His second daughter, Kate, married Edgar Bailey, a lawyer.
- III. Gustavus, m. Rebekah Kettlewell.
- IV. Lucretia, m. Henry Griffith September 6, 1824.
- V. Matilda Ober, who married Henry Griffith November 16, 1829.
- VI. Martha Jane, m. Elisha Griffith.

The Beverly records are in error as to Robert Ober in two respects. He died in 1829 - not 1889. He did not acquire his property in Laytonsville, Montgomery County, until 1813 and was obviously not born in Laytonsville. The Beverly records indicate he was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, and it is so stated in Scharf's "History of Baltimore". Robert Ober acquired his property near Laytonsville in 1813, and this describes him as being of Georgetown. So far as can be determined from the real estate records, his father had property in Georgetown and also

land within two miles of the Great Falls of the Potomac, and there is no indication at all that his father, Richard Ellis Ober, who died in 1798, ever lived in Laytonsville.

His wife, Catherine Tenney (though described in Scharf as coming from Beverly) was born in Bradford, Massachusetts.

"The History of the Tenney Family" (see M. J. Tenney CS 71 T 299 - Thomas Jefferson Room, Congr. Library), written in 1871, is a comprehensive history (revised 1904) of all the descendants of Thomas Tenney, of Rowley, Massachusetts, between the dates 1638 and 1904 (printed by Rumford Press of Concord, Mass.). This book says that Robert Ober's mother, Catherine Tenney, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, in 1781 and was the daughter of Shubael Tenney (the sixth generation of Tenneys) and Martha Noyes. In view of the care with which this book was written and the availability of Massachusetts records, the evidence would indicate that the above statement of parentage is correct. There is a conflicting statement as to Catherine Tenney's parentage which says she was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Tenney, a surgeon in Washington's Army - see book on the Griffith Family, Congr. Library; see also Farquhar's "Historic Montgomery County, Maryland", which repeats the same statement based, as its bibliography shows, on the Griffith book. The evidence in the Tenney book clearly shows that Dr. Samuel Tenney was a collateral (uncle?) and not the father of Catherine Tenney. He is written up extensively because he was prominent not only as an officer in Washington's Army, but subsequently achieved prominence in medicine and in the Legislature, and lived in New England where the Tenney book was published, and the Tenney book says he died without issue. This seems conclusive.

According to the Tenney book, Robert Ober was in the shipping business with his brother-in-law, Isaac Tenney, and is described as being of Georgetown, Montgomery County. Scharf's "History of Baltimore" describes him as a prominent merchant of Georgetown. Incidentally, it refers to his patriotic work during the War of 1812, presumably because so many New Englanders were opposed to, and hence not patriotic for the most part in, that war.

Robert Ober, of Georgetown, acquired by purchase on September 4, 1813, and in the following March, two parcels of land from Cromwell and Perry, respectively, aggregating 211 acres. On March 15, 1814, he acquired by warrant of resurvey some 674 acres (presumably adjacent), all of which property was known as "Retirement". (Subsequently the house and property were known as "Rolling Ridge Farm" and the adjacent Griffith property was known as "Retirement" - see Farquhar, op. cit.) This

property (Rolling Ridge Farm) is on Route 114, just west of Laytonsville, Montgomery County. On this property is built the so-called "Robert Ober House", described in Farquhar, op. cit. An extract from this book is here inserted as showing the description and picture of the house and some general indication of the successive ownership - though the Farquhar account, where inconsistent with these notes, is inaccurate. The house itself, which has always been known as the "Robert Ober House", was certainly not built by him in 1790, as stated in Farquhar. It may have been built previous to his acquisition of it, but if he built it, it must have been some time after he acquired the real estate referred to above, in 1813. His eldest son (Dr. Albert R. Ober) was born in Georgetown in 1807, so Robert Ober must have still lived there at least for a time. While the real estate records have not been found by the writer of any purchase of real estate before 1813, other explanations may lie in inadequate records, incomplete search, or in some unrecorded lease; or possibly the Robert Ober House was built by his predecessor in title - for its date of construction apparently appears on the house itself. (Land Records in Land Office and Hall of Records in Annapolis and real estate records in Montgomery County are the basis for the text.)

Presumably Robert Ober and his family lived in this house until the death of Robert Ober in 1829. Thereafter, presumably his widow and at least his three daughters who married Griffiths, and probably some of the sons, lived in it until it was sold to the Warfields in 1838.

This old brick house and the garden have been on exhibition on a number of garden club tours and some of the original furnishings are of interest. It is now owned by Frederick W. Jones. The plan is almost identical with Wakefield (Washington's birthplace) - though Wakefield was built much earlier. Some 7 acres of "Retirement" was deeded to Albert R., Martha Jane and Matilda Ober, three of Robert's children, in 1822. Apparently the part of the property on which was located the house had been acquired by Henry Griffith, probably some time within the next few years following Robert Ober's death in 1829. Henry Griffith married Lucretia Ober September 6, 1824, and later married Matilda Ober on November 16, 1829, both of whom were daughters of Robert Ober and Catherine Tenney. Martha Jane Ober married Elisha Riggs Griffith and died in 1833. In 1832 a part of the property known as "Retirement" was conveyed to Henry Griffith by deed which was joined in by Dr. Albert R. Ober and Elisha Griffith and Martha, his wife, and on the same day Henry Griffith and his wife Matilda (Ober) and Elisha Griffith and his wife Martha Jane (Ober) conveyed 280 acres to Dr. Albert R. Ober. These conveyances were presumably the means by which the part of the land with the house was acquired by Henry Griffith. At all events, in 1839 Dr. Albert R. Ober and his wife, Alcinda, conveyed part of "Retirement" they had previously acquired to Robert Warfield, who had bought the Robert Ober House in 1838 from Henry Griffith. This conveyance of the

additional tract from Dr. Albert R. Ober was originally made in 1839 and, as the subsequent confirmatory deed shows, it involved two pieces of "Retirement" comprising 106 acres. Thus, though I have not traced the title completely, it is apparent that at least the oldest son and two of the daughters of Robert Ober owned a substantial part of "Retirement" between the date of the death of Robert Ober in 1829 for the following ten years. It is stated in the Tenney book (op. cit.) that Catherine Tenney moved to Baltimore and lived with her younger son until she died in 1867. The tombstone inscription in Greenmount Cemetery says she was born in Bradford - and her husband, Robert Ober, in Beverly, Mass.

An interesting sidelight on Robert Ober's character is reflected by his letter to three Princeton ministers - presumably Presbyterian - dated October 2, 1833, which has been printed with their sermons and may be found in the Rare Book Room of the Congressional Library. (Robert Ober to Drs. Miller, Carnahan and Alexander - Rare Book Room, Congr. Library, Ch. 40 AC 901 Shelf .P3 - 10.) The letter constitutes a declaration of faith and reflects deep religious fervor, which must have been the reason for its printing, though it seems quite repetitious. The writer has a photostat of the letter. The interest arises from the fact that this seems to have been the origin of the Presbyterian religion of the youngest son of Robert, namely, Gustavus, who Scharf's "History of Baltimore", p. 400, indicates was a leading member of the Westminster Congregation and thereafter the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church - as was in turn his youngest son and his sons. The Presbyterian Church had its origin in Cabin John, near Georgetown, Montgomery County, where Robert Ober and his father lived, but had moved closer to Rockville by 1725 and was called the Presbyterian Meeting House. Possibly the church or cemetery records of that Church will supply missing data as to dates.

Before leaving this section of these notes, it should be mentioned that there are a number of descendants of Lucretia and Matilda, and possibly Martha Jane, daughters of Robert Ober who married Griffiths, some of whom live in Maryland. Among these are Griffiths, Riggs, Clarks, Christophers, etc. Further information as to these may be found in "The Griffith Family" (Congr. Library). This information may be later assembled in an appendix.

Rolling Ridge

(Extract from Farquhar)

THE unusually picturesque house shown here is located in the western edge of the town of Laytonsville. This type of four-chimney house, very rare in Montgomery County, is quite common in the tidewater area of Maryland. It was built about 1790 by Robert Ober, a prosperous merchant of Georgetown.

Ober was of English descent and married Catharine Tenney, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Tenney, Surgeon General in the Revolutionary War. They had both come from New England and settled on the farm until it passed to the Warfield family. Ober was known to have been an influential and loyal supporter of the United States in the War of 1812.

A daughter of Robert and Catharine was Martha J. Ober, born November, 1809. In 1829 she married Elisha Riggs Griffith who was born in June, 1805. Martha O. Griffith died in 1833, and Elisha Griffith married Elizabeth Gaither who was a daughter of Frederick and Jane (Gartrell) Gaither. A daughter of this last-named couple, Maria G. Gaither, born in 1838, was married in 1860 to Israel Griffith Warfield.

The Warfields owned the place for nearly seventy years when it was sold to James C. Christopher a year or so after the death of Maria Griffith Warfield in 1903. Collateral relatives of the preceding family, the Christophers, remained until 1933. Shortly after they left, the place with 230 acres of rich land was sold to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Small III. During the Civil War, as Israel G. Warfield, Sr., was needed on the farm, he was allowed to purchase a substitute in the Army, which he did for \$750.

An interesting incident involves Elisha G. Warfield, the only one living of this large family to tell the tale, which he heard from the lips of his own mother. A large detachment of Union soldiers was encamped on the farm not far from the house. Elisha was in his crib on the front porch. He was seven months old at the time. His mother was sitting nearby. It was about ten a.m. An officer walked up to the porch, picked up the baby without a word, and quietly walked away with the infant. The mother was apparently too terrified to protest. About noon the officer brought Elisha back, put him in the crib, and explained to the mother, "The boys have been away for so long they are pretty

homesick, and a visit from that little babe made them a bit happier." Elisha's father never learned the name of the kind officer who borrowed his small son to give a lift to the morale of the troops.

The bricks in the house have been restored to their original red color, the four chimneys serve ten fireplaces, although a modern heating system has been installed. The interior of the house during the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. Small was filled with period antiques,—an antique museum. Old pine floors, panelled doors, original mantels and all the charm of the colonial days, remained in the beautiful interior decorated by Mrs. Small.

The center hall leads to the formal box and flower gardens in the rear. On each side of the hall are two rooms, each with fireplaces. The second floor rooms match those on the first floor.

On the outside the same harmony of arrangement prevails. Mr. Small, of the third generation of master craftsmen in the pleasant art of landscape architecture, added his touch. Box mazes, evergreen hedges, flagstone walks, rock gardens and a "bowling green" add to the delight of visitors to this very attractive farm.

In August 1951 the farm was purchased by Fred W. Jones of Washington, the Smalls having moved to a 1240 acre estate near Gordonsville, Virginia.



the first time, and the first time
I have seen a man of his age
and rank, and with such a
reputation, make such a speech.

He is a man of great tact,
and I have no doubt that he
will be a great success in
the future. He is a man
of great energy and determination
and I am sure that he will
achieve great things in his
endeavors.

He is a man of great
intelligence and I am
sure that he will be a
great success in his
endeavors.

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ROBERT OBER

Dr. Albert Richard Ober's Descendants

Sixth Generation

ALBERT RICHARD⁶ OBER (Robert⁵, Richard⁴, Benjamin³, Richard², Richard¹) born in Georgetown in 1807; married Alcinda Graham Howard on October 16, 1830 according to the Montgomery County Records. He died in 1886 in Natchez and was buried in the old cemetery in New Orleans in the lot of his oldest son. His wife, Alcinda, died some time before him, about 1851, in Glasgow, Missouri.

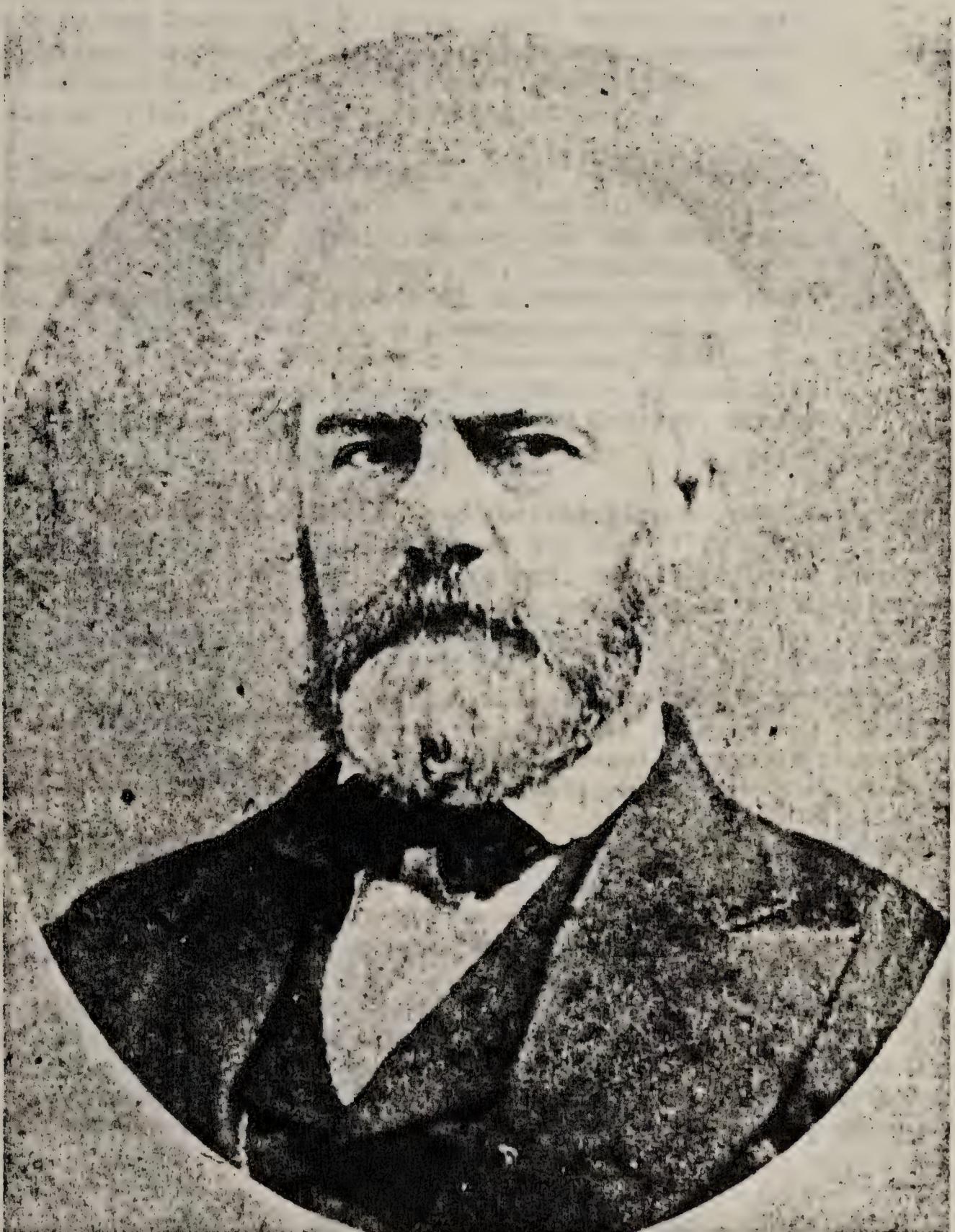
CHILDREN:

- I. Albert Graham, b. 1837, d. 1915 m. Rebecca Grace Hambleton
- II. Granville m.....Stacy, Missouri; later Mississippi
- III. William m.....Rea, no children, d. Natchez, Mississippi
- IV. Robert H. m.....
Children:
 1. Ida
 2. Robert Howard
- V. Ava m. John Holmes
Children:
 1. Ava m. Thompson
 2. Aileen
 3. John
 4. Lee
- VI. Kate (Sarah Catherine)

(Note - Biographical material follows in this order: Albert R. Ober^{6A} (eldest son of Robert⁵), Albert G. Ober⁷ (son of Albert R. Ober^{6A}); then Gustavus Ober^{6B} (youngest son of Robert⁵); then Gustavus Ober⁷ (youngest son of Gustavus Ober⁶); thereafter the eighth generation of both branches, doubly related through the Hambletons.)

The foregoing, with minor corrections and additions, was taken from the Beverly History. The following partial record from a memorial dated 1869 of the Class of 1827 Dartmouth was obtained from the Baker Library of Dartmouth:

ALBERT RICHARD OBER, son of Robert Ober, was born in Georgetown, D.C., October 20, 1807. He was prepared for college, partly by Rev. Dr. James Carnahan (see reference to letter to him above) afterwards President of Princeton College, and partly by Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., at the Academy in Bradford, Mass.



DR. ALBERT R. OBER

He left college at the end of Sophomore year; studied medicine in Maryland with Dr. Henry Howard; received a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1829; and practised his profession in Montgomery County, Md., until the latter part of 1839. In the spring of 1840, he removed to Missouri; and practised in the Counties of Howard and Boone, and in the City and County of St. Louis, until within the last four years. During the late war, he served temporarily as a surgeon in the army. He is now residing on a farm in Franklin Co., Mo., with his youngest son.

He was married in September, 1830, to Alcinda G., daughter of Dr. Henry Howard of Maryland. She died in Glasgow, Mo., July 25, 1851. He has had nine children, of whom six are living: - Robert H., a commission merchant in New York City; Albert G., a commission merchant in New Orleans; William A., a commission merchant in St. Louis; Granville R., a farmer in Catawissa, Franklin Co., Mo.; Sarah C.; and Avaline M. (Note - as indicated below, according to "Anne Arundel County Gentry", Henry Howard was a lawyer and not a doctor.)

One granddaughter with whom I have had correspondence, who is the only contact with these first cousins, lives at 505 N.W. 17th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma - Ava McClurg. Ava Holmes, who lived for a time with her brother, Albert G. (see below), had been educated at a Catholic Convent in St. Louis.

The University of Pennsylvania Medical Alumni Association advises:

"Dr. Albert Richard Ober received his medical degree in 1829, University of Pennsylvania. He attended:
first, 1827-28
second, 1828-29."

The University of Maryland Library reports he was admitted as a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland 1830.

His wife, Alcinda Howard, was the daughter of Henry Howard, a prominent Washington attorney and descendant of the Matthew Howard family - which was an important family, holding various offices in Maryland. Her grandfather, John Beale Howard, was in Washington's Army at Valley Forge. (See "Arundel County Gentry" at Md. Hist. Soc. A list of ancestors of Alcinda is referred to in Part II.

It is not without interest that Henry Howard (of John), after his marriage in 1817 to Sarah F. Graham, daughter of William and Judith Colton Graham, of Lancaster County, Virginia, built the house known as "Sundown Farms" (a stone house half a mile off the north side of the highway from Unity to Etchison, on a 540 acre tract of land bought from Hon. Henry Griffith, about one mile as the crow flies from Robert Ober's

house. The Howard House, "Sundown Farms", and a stone kitchen built by Henry Griffith in 1770) are described in Farquhar (op. cit.) pp. 297-9. Presumably his eldest daughter, Alcinda Graham Howard, lived here at the time of her marriage in 1830 to Dr. Albert Richard Ober.

Dr. Albert Richard Ober had acquired an interest in a 7 acre tract of his father's land as early as 1822 and a larger tract of 280 acres of his father's land in 1832, as indicated above. Robert Ober died in 1829. His son, Dr. Albert R. Ober, started practicing in the same year. The newspaper article below indicates that his eldest son, Albert Graham Ober, was born at his grandfather's home. That would indicate that Dr. Ober continued to live there until the sale of Rolling Ridge Farm (formerly "Retirement") in 1838. However, this is not certain since, as stated above, Dr. Ober owned other properties in Montgomery County and it is probable he moved to some of his other property when his sisters married.

The Robert Ober family dispersed in 1839. While the daughters who had married Griffiths continued to reside in Montgomery County, Dr. Ober, the eldest son, and Robert P. Ober, his second son, went West, while the youngest son, Gustavus (1819-1881) (who had studied pharmacy in Philadelphia) commenced a wholesale drug business in Baltimore about that time. Dr. Ober's mother, Catherine Tenney Ober, went to live with her youngest son, Gustavus, in Baltimore about this time. She died in Baltimore in 1867.

Dr. Ober's wife's father, Henry Howard, a prominent Washington attorney (see "Anne Arundel County Gentry") died in 1834. His widow sold her home ("Sundown Farms", supra) in 1838. No doubt these facts may have had a part in the decision of Dr. Ober and his wife to go West. It was of course the period when so many pioneers were settling in the Middle West. It is interesting to note that traditionally (as reported by the present owner of Rolling Ridge Farm - formerly known as "Retirement") the wagon trail West crossed a corner of the Robert Ober place. Whatever his reason, Dr. Albert R. Ober and his wife and his one year old son (Albert Graham Ober) went West (in a covered wagon according to our family tradition). They stopped briefly in Kentucky (where he executed the deed to a part of "Retirement", as above stated), but shortly continued West to Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. (Possibly related Howards gave the County its name). Dr. Ober practiced in Howard County and the adjacent Boone County at least until his wife died in 1851, in Glasgow, Missouri, the County seat. How long he continued to practice in Howard County, and when he moved to St. Louis County, cannot be definitely determined. Family tradition reports he made an important medical contribution to the treatment of cholera, the scourge of that era, which had caused the death of his wife.

Probably beginning 1864, according to the Dartmouth record - and at least until 1869 when that record was published - he practiced in the City and County of St. Louis. According to the same record, he was living in the adjacent county, Franklin County, with his youngest son, Granville. Dr. Ober's brother, Robert P. Ober, was a commission merchant

In the tobacco business in St. Louis. On the death of his wife, his eldest son (Albert G. Ober - see below) commenced work in St. Louis at the age of fourteen. How and where the widowed doctor raised his other five children is not certain, but they all eventually wound up in or near St. Louis, - though some later moved elsewhere.

In the closing years of Dr. Ober's life, according to family tradition, he made his home with his eldest son, Albert G. Ober, where he was in business in New Orleans - or possibly in Natchez, Mississippi, where the latter owned some cotton plantations. Dr. Ober's youngest son, Granville, had moved to Natchez as a superintendent of these plantations. So also had another son, William, a commission merchant, who was still living there at the time of his death in 1918. Exactly when Dr. Ober left St. Louis, and whether he continued to practice medicine in the later years of his life, is not known. He was born in 1807 and died in 1886, and so was 79 years of age. He is buried in the "Old" cemetery in New Orleans in the lot which belonged to his eldest son, Albert Graham Ober.

Seventh Generation

ALBERT GRAHAM⁷ OBER (Albert Richard⁶, Robert⁵, Richard⁴, Benjamin³, Richard², Richard¹) born in Maryland 1836, married (2nd) Grace Hambleton about 1884, daughter of John A. Hambleton. She was born in 1857 and died 1907. He died in 1915.

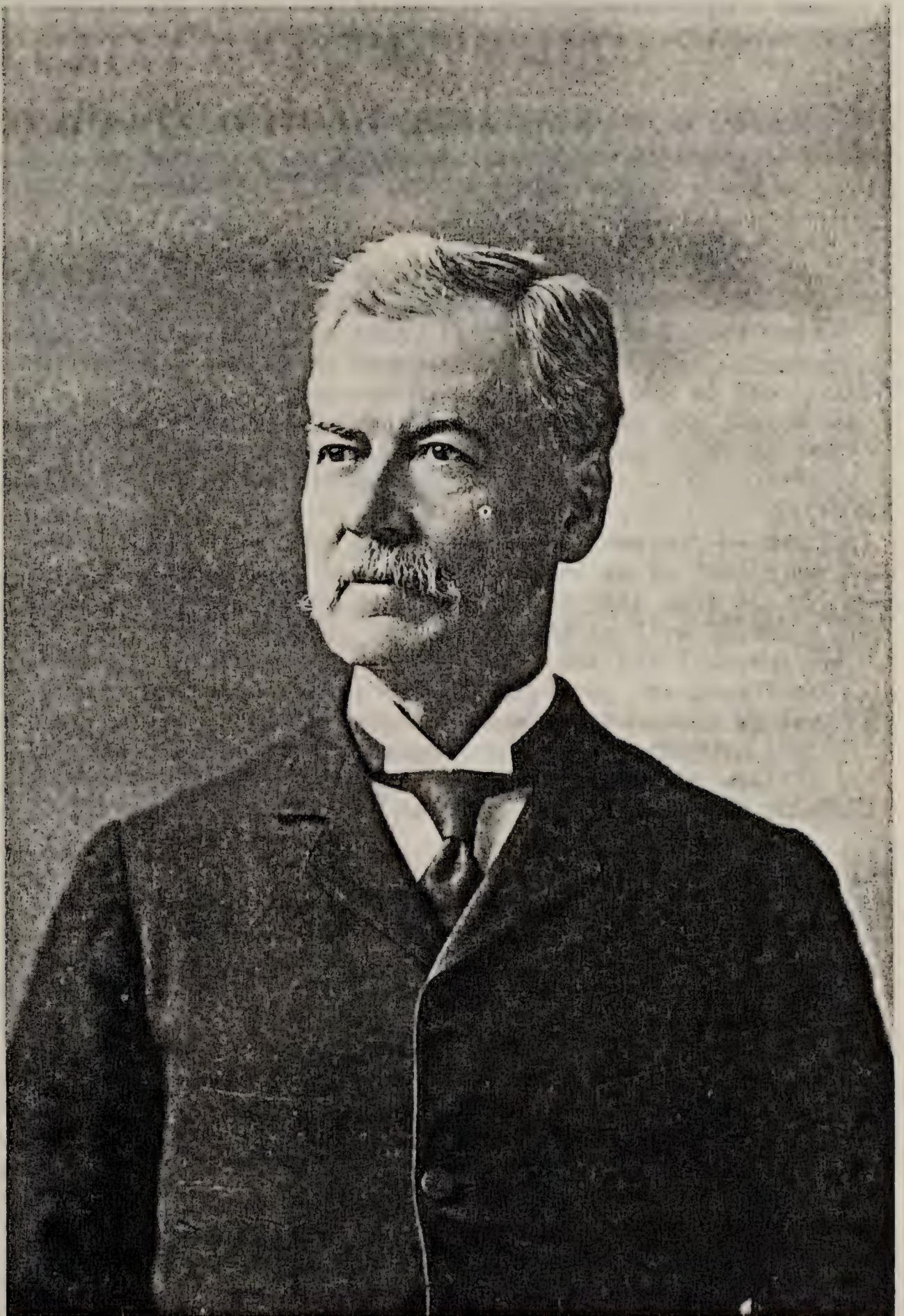
CHILDREN:

- I. Katharine, d. without issue
- II. Grace Hambleton m. Charles Palmer, 1910
Children - see summary
- III. Albert Graham, b. Oct. 9, 1887, d. May 14, 1936
m. Katharine Fisher, d. about 1930. They had no children.
- IV. Frank Benedict, b. Sept. 25, 1889 m. Margaret DeLancey Rochester 1914.
For children, see summary

The following brief account is copied from the Baltimore Sun of November 8, 1915:

"Albert Graham Ober, formerly well known as a cotton merchant of this city, died yesterday afternoon from the infirmities of age at his house near Lutherville, in the Green Spring Valley, at the age of 78 years.

The career of Mr. Ober holds great interest for his many friends. It was that of a man who gought his way upward to a position of distinction in the business world.



ALBERT GRAHAM OBER

He was born October 2, 1837, at the home of his grandfather, Robert Ober, at Laytonsville, Montgomery County, Md. His parents were the late Dr. Albert R. and Alcinda Howard Ober. While he was little more than a baby his parents moved to Glasgow, Mo., where his early boyhood was spent.

At the age of 14 years he went to work in a tobacco commission house in St. Louis and when only 21 years old he and an uncle, R. P. Ober, formed the tobacco house of R. P. Ober & Co.

After continuing in this business for some time, Mr. Ober thought a more promising future was presented in cotton. Accordingly, in 1865, he left St. Louis and went to New Orleans, where he founded the firm of Ober, Atwater & Co., cotton commission merchants. He was one of the organizers of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and played an important part in the business life of that city in the days following the Civil War.

His first wife, who was Miss Martha Edwards, of New York, having been dead some time, he married in 1883 Miss Rebecca Grace Hambleton, daughter of the late John A. Hambleton, of this city. They continued to live in New Orleans until 1892, when Mr. Ober sold out his interests there and came back to his native Maryland. He continued in business as a cotton merchant here and became a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. In 1902 he founded the Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Company, of which he was president until the Western Maryland Railway Company bought out the business in 1910.

Since then Mr. Ober had been living quietly in the Green Spring Valley. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Towson, and much interested in philanthropic work. His second wife has been dead several years."

As noted from the above account, he started to support himself at fourteen in St. Louis and, to his great credit, had a successful business career in St. Louis, New Orleans and subsequently in Baltimore. It is of course apparent that his father, although educated at Dartmouth and Pennsylvania, a widower in 1851 and practicing in a pioneer community, could not give his six children the same educational advantages he had enjoyed.

The only one of Albert Graham Ober's brothers and sisters known to his children was his sister, Ava Holmes, who came to live with him towards the latter years of his life after the death of his own wife. He was, as indicated by his portrait and photograph inserted herein, a handsome man and, like the Obers of that generation, over six feet tall; very erect to

the day of his death; of a friendly disposition and with a keen sense of humor.

His second wife's father was John A. Hambleton and her stepmother was, as it happened, Kate, daughter of Gustavus Ober⁶. Probably through her Albert G. Ober met his second wife. In any event, no doubt partly for the reason that his second wife, the daughter of John A. Hambleton, lived in Maryland, he returned to his native Maryland in 1892 with his four children. As stated in the above account, he continued in the business of cotton commission broker and was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and later organized and was president of the Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Company. About 1895 he and his family moved to a summer home where they spent a large part of the year, in Baltimore County, Chestnut Ridge, Seminary Avenue, near Lutherville, where his father-in-law, John A. Hambleton, had built residences for himself and his two married daughters. Because of the double relationship involved and the period of some twenty years when John A. Hambleton and his two daughters lived on adjacent places, this period of the eighth generation, soon to be described, will include both of these two branches. But first we must go back for a brief account of Robert Ober's youngest son, Gustavus⁶, and his son, Gustavus⁷ - who also married a daughter of John A. Hambleton.

Unedited copy of Scharf's "History of
Baltimore City and Baltimore County"

The house of Gustavus Ober & Sons is one of the largest in the city, and no account of this great interest would be complete without at least a brief reference to the founder of this establishment. Gustavus Ober was born on the 10th of February, 1819, in Montgomery County, Md., and died in Baltimore, on the 27th of January, 1881, in the sixty-second year of his age. His parents were Robert Ober and Catharine (Tenney) Ober, both of whom were born in Beverly, Mass. The father, Robert Ober, was a prominent merchant of Georgetown, D. C., and became especially well known for his patriotism in public affairs during the war of 1812-14. Mr. Ober's grandfather was also an honored merchant of Georgetown. Gustavus Ober was married to Rebecca Kettlewell on the 27th of July, 1841. His wife was a daughter of Charles Kettlewell, a prominent and esteemed citizen of York County, Pa. Mr. Ober was educated at private schools in Montgomery County, and was emphatically a self-made man, having never taken a regular academic course. In his fifteenth year he entered a drug-store in Philadelphia, and graduated before he was twenty-one at the College of Pharmacy in that city. He remained in Philadelphia in the drug business until 1840, when he settled in Baltimore, and opened on his own account a wholesale drug-store on Charles Street. In this business he had a fair measure of success.

In 1856, Mr. Ober became connected with the late John Kettlewell in the manufacture of fertilizers, a business that was at that time in its infancy. It was in this new business that Mr. Ober's enterprise, foresight, and nerve became conspicuous. His success was so great that he abandoned the drug business and devoted all his energies to the manufacture of fertilizers and the development of this new branch of trade. In 1861, however, the firm was cut off from their market, the Southern States, by the lines of opposing armies, and the business was suspended until the close of the war. Mr. Kettlewell died during the war, and Mr. Ober alone, as soon as peace was restored, resumed the business on a large scale, and prosecuted it with remarkable skill and success until the day of his death.

On the 1st of July, 1869, a new firm was formed under the style of G. Ober & Sons, consisting of Gustavus Ober and his two sons, John K. and Robert Ober. The new firm enlarged the sphere of their operations, and were encouraged by such rapid success that at the time of Mr. Ober's death the firm was just completing large acid chambers to their manufactory at Locust Point to meet the demands of their market throughout the whole South.

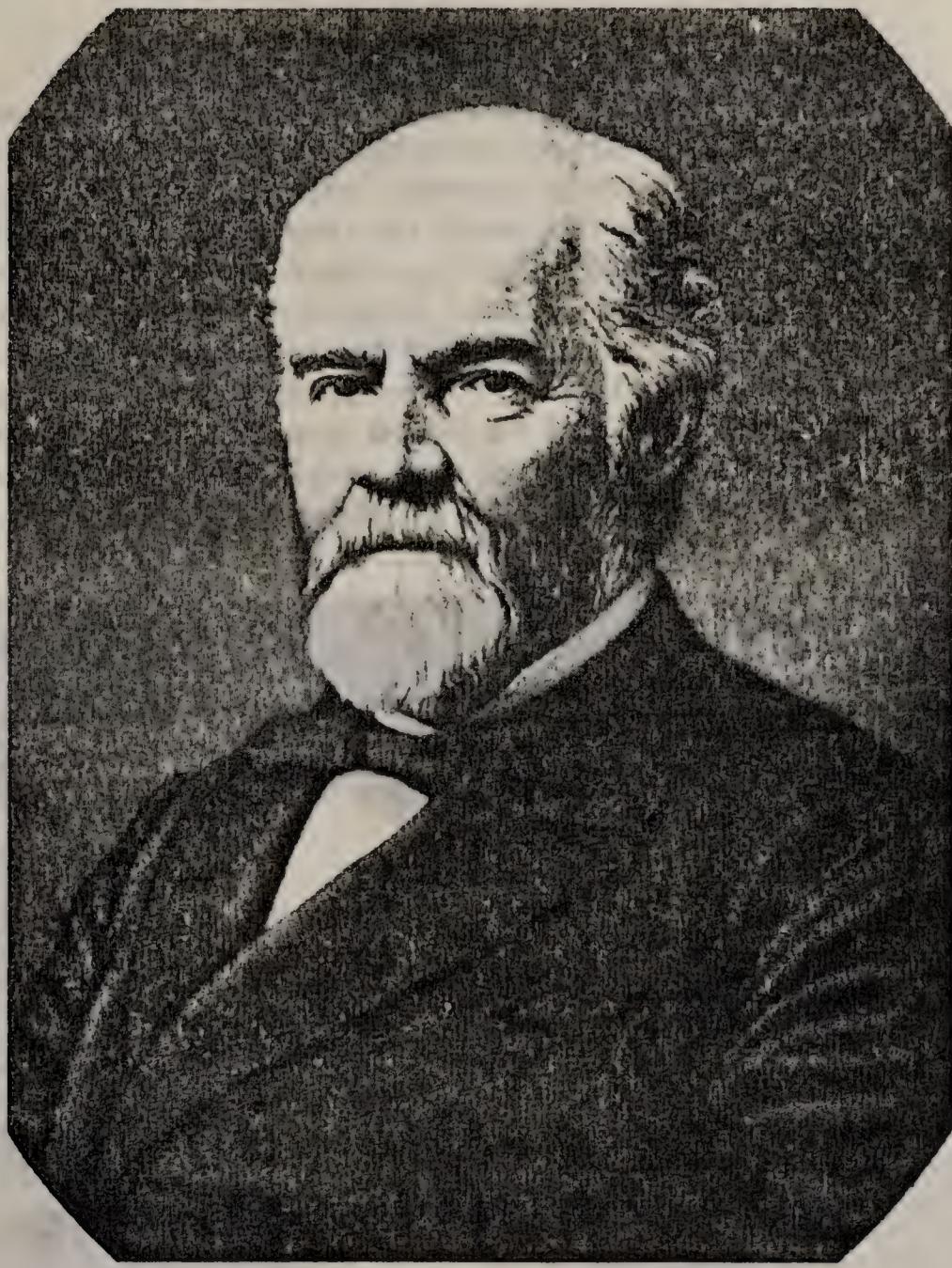
Mr. Ober, whilst so remarkable for his talents, energy, and judgment as a man of business, was a truly consistent Christian, a firm Presbyterian, a pray-

ing and working church-member, and for more than twenty years a revered and useful ruling elder, first in the Westminster, and then in the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. For years previous to his death he was an active and faithful member of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and a liberal supporter of these pious causes. His disposition and habits were retiring and domestic, rather avoiding than seeking public honors; and only as a matter of duty, when his friends thought it necessary to use his name as a Democratic candidate to reclaim his ward (the Nineteenth), did he consent to become a candidate for the First Branch of the City Council, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. During his term of office he was eminent for the same sterling qualities which marked his business career and his religious life.

He leaves three sons and five daughters living. The sons are John K., Robert, and Gustavus Ober, Jr. The daughters are Catharine, married to John A. Hambleton, of Baltimore; Virginia R., married to Charles Watkins, of Richmond, Va.; Mary E., married to John J. Hickok, of Augusta, Ga.; Misses Matilda G. and Ella B. Ober.

As a merchant Mr. Ober was extensively known, and possessed the confidence of the mercantile world. It was well known that his representations could always be implicitly trusted, and that no amount of profit could induce him to misrepresent his manufactures. As a citizen his advice, always given without ostentation, had the greatest weight as that of a reading, thoughtful, observant, judicious, and sagacious man. His remarks upon men and affairs were singularly free from all prejudice and invidious personalities. In personal appearance he was large, erect, and of noble countenance and mien. During his life Mr. Ober acquired a very considerable fortune, but the richest legacy he has left to his children is the unsullied name of a "Christian gentleman."

The death of Mr. Ober was sudden in an extreme degree. He had been for a short time previous suffering from some obscure malarial disease, but was thought to have recovered and to need but a short time for complete restoration to his usual vigorous health. He passed the last evening of his life at his home in the manner he loved so well,—reading, conversing with his pastor, his fellow-elders, his wife, children. He retired without complaining of discomfort, spoke to his wife about one o'clock in the night in his natural tones and in apparent good health, and at four it was discovered that he had quietly breathed out his life without a pain, or groan, or struggle, in perfect peace with God and man.



GUSTAVUS OBER 6B

Gustavus Ober - Seventh Generation

Gustavus Ober⁷ (1861-1918) (Gustavus Ober⁶, Robert⁵, Richard Ellis⁴, Benjamin³, Richard², Richard¹). He was the youngest son. He married Bessie (Lizzie) Woollen Ober (1859-1938), daughter of John A. Hambleton, and had twelve children, three of whom died in infancy. The other nine are named in the brief summary above and a very short description of them is given in the next section. He was actively engaged in investments during his business career, opening his own banking house early in life and continuing its operation until his death. He was a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange. He was tall, handsome and an excellent athlete, especially in lacrosse, baseball and golf. He was a staunch Presbyterian and, like his father and sons, very active in church work, and was Treasurer in the school (hereinafter mentioned that his sons attended) for many years. Among his achievements was the establishment of the Port Mission of Baltimore, a haven for sailors, which is still operating.



THE GREAT LIBRARY

OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The Great Library of the Roman Empire was founded by the Emperor Augustus in 29 B.C. It was located in the Forum of Augustus, in the heart of the Roman Empire. The library was built to house the vast collection of books that the Emperor had collected over the course of his reign. The library was a massive structure, with a large central hall and several smaller rooms for storage and study. The books were arranged in rows of shelves, and the entire collection was organized into a system of categories. The library was a center of learning and research, and it played a important role in the development of Roman culture. The library was destroyed in 270 A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Gallienus. The exact location of the library is not known, but it is believed to have been located in the area of the present-day Palazzo dei Conservatori in Rome.

Eighth Generation

The eighth generation of Maryland Obers therefore includes the four children of Albert Graham Ober and nine children of Gustavus Ober, who are all therefore included in the summary above. John A. Hambleton, the maternal grandfather of both sets of Ober children, was an extremely successful head of an investment banking firm. He had made what in those days was considered sufficient to enable him to retire, which he did about 1896. He bought a large place on some 360 acres on the north side of Seminary Avenue, in Baltimore County, which he called "Tens-Kwau-Ta-Waw". This was adjacent to a similar place owned by his brother, T. Edward Hambleton (a member of the same investment banking firm who lived there

-30-



Lt. Robert Ober 8D 1891-1918

with his son (Francis S.) and four grandchildren. John A. Hambleton built a large addition to the old stone house (originally owned by Henry Watson, half brother of his father-in-law, Zechariah Woollen) on the top of the center hill, where he lived with his daughter, Belle (who, after his death, married John J. Hickock, of Richmond, and later died without children). His two daughters who married Obers lived in the houses he built for them on the two adjacent hilltops.

The four children of John A. Hambleton's eldest daughter and the nine children of his second daughter, living in the summer on adjacent country places (first cousins through their Hambleton mothers and second cousins through their Ober fathers) enjoyed in this period the gracious living characteristic of the times. This period continued roughly from 1895 to about the beginning of the First World War, when Albert G. Ober died (1915) and Gustavus Ober died (1917) and the families dispersed. The eighth generation of children during this period reluctantly moved to their town homes during the winter months, as was the custom in those days. But the children looked forward eagerly to the country life which they enjoyed for longer and longer periods each year. Here they had saddle horses; driving horses with all types of carriages; dogs; guns; and everything young people could desire. The boys learned to shoot rabbits and squirrels, and occasionally quail, kept coon dogs, and rode to hounds with the Elkridge and Green Spring fox hunting clubs. The girls went to Bryn Mawr School and the boys to the Country School for Boys, located at Homewood on the Hopkins campus - now Gilman. To reach school the children travelled by carriage; by train 10 miles from Lutherville. Thence the girls walked a short distance to Bryn Mawr. The boys continued by trolley for some two miles and walked another half mile. It is not without interest that five of the oldest boys supplied about half of the school football team and many members of other teams of the then small Country School for Boys. All of the seven boys graduated from Princeton (1909-1915). Some took graduate work thereafter (Hambleton in Germany; Beverly at Johns Hopkins; Frank B. at Harvard, LL.B. 1913). Five joined Battery A of the Maryland National Guard in 1915 when the storm clouds of World War I were gathering, and spent some four months training during the Mexican incident at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. All seven boys served in that war - three in the 80th Division Artillery (Hambleton - Capt. 314th F.A.; Robert, First Lieut. 314th F.A.; Frank B., Capt. and later Major, 315th F.A.); two (Albert G., 1st Lieut.; Beverly, Captain) served with the 29th Division; Douglas was commissioned in the Air Force; Leonard in the 6th Division. Robert was killed in action near Nantilois in October 1918, cutting short a most promising career. He was awarded posthumously the Silver Star.

Of those now deceased, Douglas Ober was an officer of the corporation founded by his grandfather (G. Ober & Sons); and, after that company was sold, joined an insurance firm. Throughout his life he gave generously of his time to his Church, the Port Mission (a project started by his father), and was the author of a book entitled "The Great World Crises".

His brother, Beverly Ober, who also worked with G. Ober & Sons, not long after it was sold, was appointed Superintendent of State Police, and later Police Commissioner of Baltimore City, in which offices he made a distinguished record. He also maintained his interest after World War I in the National Guard, and was successively promoted until he became Colonel commanding the 110th Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, up until World War II, and was then commissioned an honorary Brigadier General in the Maryland National Guard but continued to serve as Police Commissioner of Baltimore.

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Albert G. Ober, Jr. worked in the investment banking and other business ventures, but was most widely known for his extraordinary riding of horses he owned, trained and rode (he won the Grand National on "Fox Hill" and was second or third on "Mullinahone" in several other races) as well as his riding of horses he trained and rode for others (especially Billy Barton, owned by Howard Bruce). He won the Chief Amateur Cross Country Hunt Races in the Northeast (the Maryland Hunt Cup (2); the Grand National (2); Meadow Brook, the Pennsylvania Hunt; the New Jersey Hunt; the Virginia Gold Cup). He was an enthusiastic sailor and was lost at sea in 1937.

Of the living, Grace Ober married Charles Palmer of Milwaukee, where she raised her family. On his retirement she returned to Maryland and bought a place on Seminary Avenue in Baltimore County, within a mile of the place where she was raised.

J. Hambleton Ober married Charlotte Moseley. His business career has been chiefly in investment, commercial banking, and trust department work. Among the positions he has held was that of Vice President and Trust Officer of one of the largest Baltimore banks. He has devoted an infinite amount of time and energy to church, community and philanthropic enterprises, having served for long periods as an officer, trustee or director in many such undertakings too numerous to list - such as the Kernan Hospital, Peabody Institute, Community Fund, etc. They live in a charming home with extensive gardens in Blythewood, Baltimore.

Rebekah married Ralph Thomas, a graduate of M.I.T., who had a distinguished career with the Pennsylvania Power Company, and later, the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company. He served with distinction as an officer in the Engineers in the First World War. Their eldest son, Ralph, made the supreme sacrifice in the Second World War. Both Rebekah and Ralph have been very active in church and philanthropic work. They live on St. Georges Road, Baltimore.

Elizabeth Ober moved to Harford County; is an ardent sportswoman and has made a name for herself as a columnist for a long period of years in the Baltimore News-Post.

Of the younger members of the eighth generation of Obers in Maryland:

Marjorie Hambleton Ober married (first) McHenry Keyser (who met an accidental death), by whom she had three sons, one of whom (McHenry)

was killed in action in the Second World War. .

She married (second) James McHenry, who served in the Marines in World War II. He is a graduate of Yale, was a Vice President of Maryland Trust Company, and is now a partner in Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore's oldest investment banking house - a direct descendant of James McHenry, a signer of the Constitution and Secretary of War under Washington, and has had a very successful career. He is also an ardent sportsman. He and his wife live in Baltimore County.

Woodbury Swan Ober, the youngest, married Jane McLennan; served as a Commander in the Navy in World War II; was for some time in the investment banking and other businesses. He moved to Virginia from Lake Forest on retirement, where he and his wife own an estate near Orange and have many farming and other business interests. They have taken an interest in public and community affairs, and their hospitable home has recreated the atmosphere of gracious living - so difficult to attain in more urban communities.

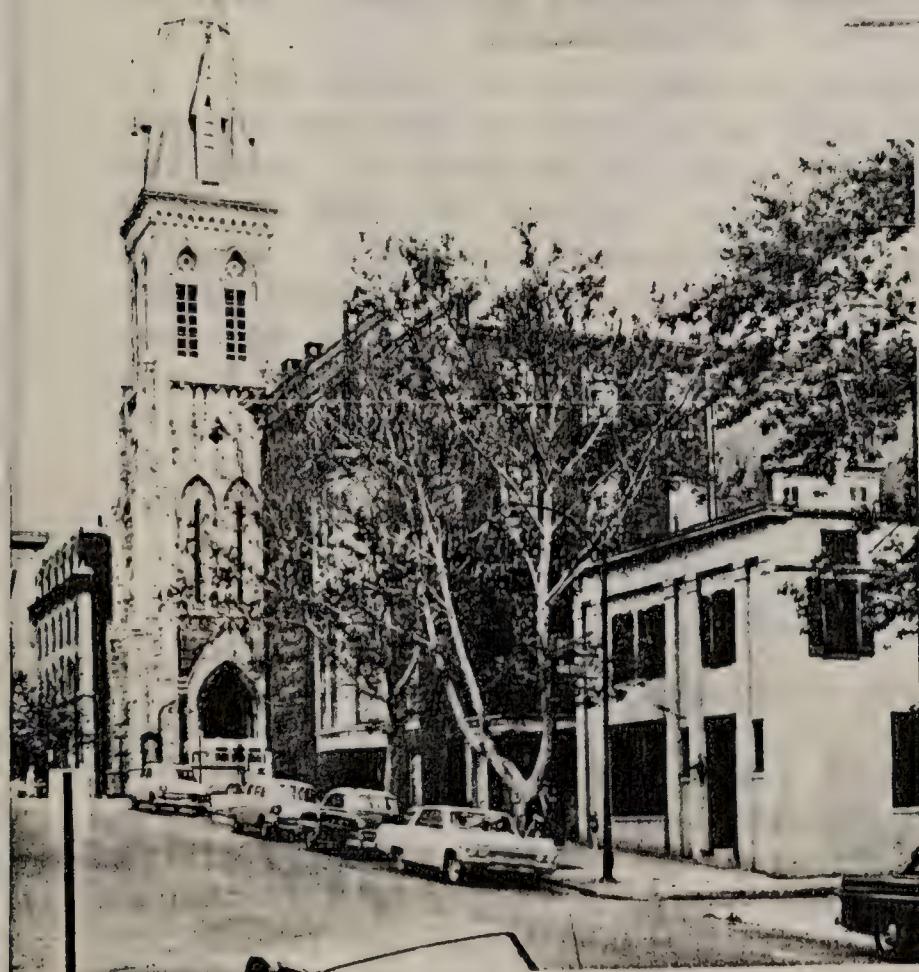
Finally, Frank B. Ober, the writer of these notes, has been practicing law in Baltimore for 49 years, except during World War I; lived in his present home for 42 years; been active in Baltimore City, Maryland (President 1949-50) and American Bar Associations; written articles in the American Bar Journal on constitutional problems; served on State Commissions (Chairman 1950 Commission on Subversive Activities); been engaged in other public activities.

Thus ends a brief description of the eighth generation of two Maryland Ober branches, with which these notes are chiefly concerned, and which may be of some general interest to their descendants. The writer has made no attempt to give but the briefest description of the eighth generation and has only named the wives and their children (ninth generation), as they can of course better supplement this account or write autobiographies and add those of their spouses and remoter descendants if they so desire. The writer in Part III hereof includes the genealogical records of his own wife, and some more detailed autobiographical material which may be of interest to his own descendants.



"Tens-Kwau-Ta-Waw" and inside photo of Central Hall,
John A. Hambleton's country house, later owned by
his eldest daughter, Mrs. Albert G. Ober.

ST. PAUL STREET



Side view from Chase Street, opposite Christ Church, showing stable in rear converted into residence for Beverly Ober. This house was for many years the town house of John A. Hambleton and, after his death, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Gustavus Ober.



Note on Other Ober Collaterals

There has been included in the text the descendants of the two sons of Robert Ober who continued to live in Maryland, namely, Dr. Albert Richard Ober and Gustavus Ober. Robert P. Ober, the third son referred to on page 17, went to St. Louis and later, it is believed, to Milwaukee. He had a number of children, including three sons, Gustavus, George and Edgar, whose descendants probably live in Milwaukee, Chicago, or thereabouts. Sons of these three, if any, would be second cousins of the eighth generation. The two daughters, referred to in the text on page 17, who married Cavanaugh and Bailey, respectively, left a number of descendants, but of course without the Ober last name.

The only one of Dr. Albert Richard Ober's⁶ children whose career is described in any detail herein is his eldest son (Albert Graham Ober, father of the writer of these notes) who returned to Maryland. The writer has extremely little information other than the names of a few first cousins. One daughter, Ava Holmes, lived with her brother, the writer's father, Albert Graham Ober, for some of the latter years of his life. The writer also saw one uncle (William Ober, Natchez) once; and one or two first cousins; Granville⁸, son of Granville⁷, when Granville visited his son-in-law in Baltimore at an Army camp during World War II; met Robert Howard Ober⁸ (who starred in at least one Broadway hit - "Brewster's Millions"). The writer does not even know the names of Granville's children other than the son named - though his own first cousins. This lack of information indicates how soon families that live in different states lose contact, and why many second and third cousins who continued to live in Maryland are better known.

No effort has been made to trace the lineage of various distant cousins who have written to me from time to time and exchanged genealogical data. In addition to those now deceased (William G. Obear, Dr. Frank R. Ober, of Boston - who received my World War I commission by mistake -) and others mentioned above, there are still living (1) Mrs. George Ober, mentioned above, who furnished the writer with the 1885 notes of J. Foster Ober, of Boston, and (2) Mrs. William Wright, descendant of Richard¹, of Brattleboro, Vermont, who has the names and addresses of a large number of distant cousins. Since these notes are confined to close collaterals, such information would be useless except to anyone interested in further research.

Note on St. Nicholas Church

The present church was built about the middle of the Fifteenth Century on the site of a very early church, described by John Coker (Survey of Dorset (printed about 1735)). The history indicates that Abbottsbury was spelled in a number of different ways in the Saxon charters; apparently derived its name from "The Abbott's Town" because it belonged to Glastonbury Abbott. Some of the early papers are in the possession of the Earls of Ilchester (whose estate is nearby). The Ilchester Arms was a comfortable inn in Abbottsbury when the writer visited there in 1928.



ABBOTSBURY.



ABBOTSBURY CHURCH

List of all Abbottsbury Records

Record of Ober baptisms, weddings and burials obtained from vicarage at Abbottsbury, Dorset, England covering the years from 1567 to 1664. There is no mention of the Ober name after 1664.

Baptisms - 1579 - 1664

- 1579 May - Nicholas, son of George Auber
- 1585 May - Augustus, son of George Auber
- 1613 Feb. 14 - John Ober, son of William Ober
- 1615 Dec. - Thomas, son of William Ober
- 1621 Dec. - Joffery, son of William Ober
- 1624 Oct. 23 - Henry, son of William Ober
Elizabeth, daughter of John Mollett
- 1628 June - Roger, son of William Ober
- 1629 John, son of John Mollett
- 1638 Sept. - John Butcher, son of John
- 1641 Edith, daughter of Thomas Ober and
Agnes, his wife
- 1641 Nov. 21 - Richard, son of John Ober and his
wife, Elizabeth
- 1642 Dec. 27 - Thomas, son of Thomas Ober
- 1645 Daughter of Thomas Ober
- 1645 Aug. 24 - Elizabeth, daughter of John Ober
and Elizabeth
- 1651 Dec. 4 - Daughter of John Ober
- 1656 Aug. 3 - Mary, daughter of Thomas Ober
- 1664 John, son of John Ober

Weddings - 1567 - 1665

- 1612 - June 10 - William Ober and Edith Mollett
- 1640 - June 10 - Thomas Ober and Agnes Samboyes
- 1640 - Nov. 12 - John Ober and Elizabeth Butcher

Burials

- 1621 - December - Jeffery, son of William Ober

Revolutionary Sailors and Soldiers

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Obear, Benjamin | Served in a Seacoast Co. at Beverly |
| Obear, Benjamin | Served at Beverly (treasury payroll) |
| Obear, Josiah | Served in the Lexington Alarm |
| Obear, Richard | Served in Capt. Joseph Rea's Co. |
| Obear, Richard 2nd | Served in Lexington Alarm |
| Obear, Samuel | Sergt. Capt. Richard Dodge's Co. |
| Obear, Simon | Served in Capt. Joseph Rea's Co. |
| | |
| Ober, Andrew | Served in John Low's Co. |
| Ober, Andrew | Served on the ship Resource |
| Ober, Benjamin | Commander of the Privateer Freedom |
| Ober, Benjamin | Lieut. in Capt. John Bodwell's Co. |
| Ober, Benjamin | Served in the Fort at Beverly |
| Ober, Daniel | Served in Capt. Samuel Trevett's Co. |
| Ober, Ezra | Served on the Sloop Fly and later Commander |
| Ober, Francis | Served in Col. John Glover's Regiment |
| Ober, James | 2nd Mate on Freedom under Capt. Benj. Ober also in Col. John Glover's Regiment |
| | |
| Ober, Joseph | Sailor on brig Fanny also in Col. Glover's Regt. |
| Ober, Nathaniel | Mate on Sloop Fish Hawk |
| Ober, Nicholas | Seacoast Co. at Beverly |
| Ober, Nicks | Prize Master |
| Ober, Philip | Served on Rambler, a Privateer |
| Ober, Richard | 1st Mate on Brig. Stark under Capt. Ezra Ober |
| Ober, Richard | 1st Mate on Privateer Resource, later the Commander |
| | |
| Ober, Richard | Seaman on the Resource under Capt. Richard Ober |
| Ober, Richard | Served in Capt. Moses Brown Co. at Beverly |
| Ober, Richard, Jr. | Served in Capt. Moses Brown Co. at Beverly |
| Ober, Thomas | Served in the 3rd Co. from Beverly in the Continental Army |
| | |
| Ober, Thomas | Seaman on the Privateer Resource |
| Ober, William | Served on Rambler Privateer |
| Ober, Zebulon | Served on Sloop Fish Hawk |

The above records were taken from the Massachusetts Records of Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution, Volume XI, pages 606,607 and 608 published by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

From "Beverly Privateers in the American Revolution"

by Octavius Thorndike Howe, M.D.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, Beverly was essentially a fishing village and during the stirring days that followed, it took its place as one of the most prominent ports from which sailed those hardy seamen who wrought such havoc with the shipping of the enemy.

The names of Cabot, Brown, Thorndike, Batchelder and Lovett appear prominently as owners of privateers. Most of the vessels sailing from that port in the first three years of the war were manned by Beverly crews and included a strong contingent of Herricks, Gages, Ellingwoods, Lovetts, Fosters, Obers and Woodberrys. In fact, the two latter families could have officered and manned a large privateer with men of their own name.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| | (L.M.- Letter of Marque) | |
| Ober, Benjamin Beverly | Captain L.M.brigantine Freedom " L.M.Schooner Hawk | Sept.7,1780 . |
| Ober, Ezra Beverly | 1st.Lieut.privateer sloop Fly Capt. John Marsh Captain privateer brigantine Starks | Aug.29,1778 |
| | Captain privateer brigantine Starks | Sept.20,1779 |
| | Captain privateer brigantine Starks | July 14,1780 |
| Ober, Israel Beverly | Captain L.M.Sloop Fish Hawk | Sept.1,1780 |
| Obeir, Israel F. ? | Captain L.M.sloop Little Vincent | Dec.4, 1781 |
| Ober, James | 2nd Mate L.M.brigantine Freedom Capt.Benj.Ober | Sept.17,1781 |
| Ober, John Beverly | 1st Lieut.privateer brig Washington Capt.Ogilby | May 8,1777 |
| Ober, Nathaniel Beverly | 1st Mate L.M.sloop Fish Hawk Capt.Samuel Foster | Nov.20,1777 |
| Ober, Nicholas Beverly | Prise Master brig Saratoga Capt.Eleazer Giles | Sept.4,1780 |
| Ober, Richard | Captain privateer snow Fanny 1st Mate L.M.brigantine Starks Capt.Ezra Ober 1st Mate L.M.ship Resource Capt.Israel Thorndike Capt.ship Resource Capt.L.M.brigantine Fortune | Jan.15,1778 Sept.20,1779 June 12,1780 Sept.7,1780 Nov.7,1781 |
| Ober, William Beverly | 1st Mate L.M.ship Rambler Capt.Benjamin Lovett | 1780 |

PART II

GENEALOGY OF OBER WIVES

THROUGH SEVENTH GENERATION

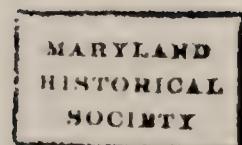
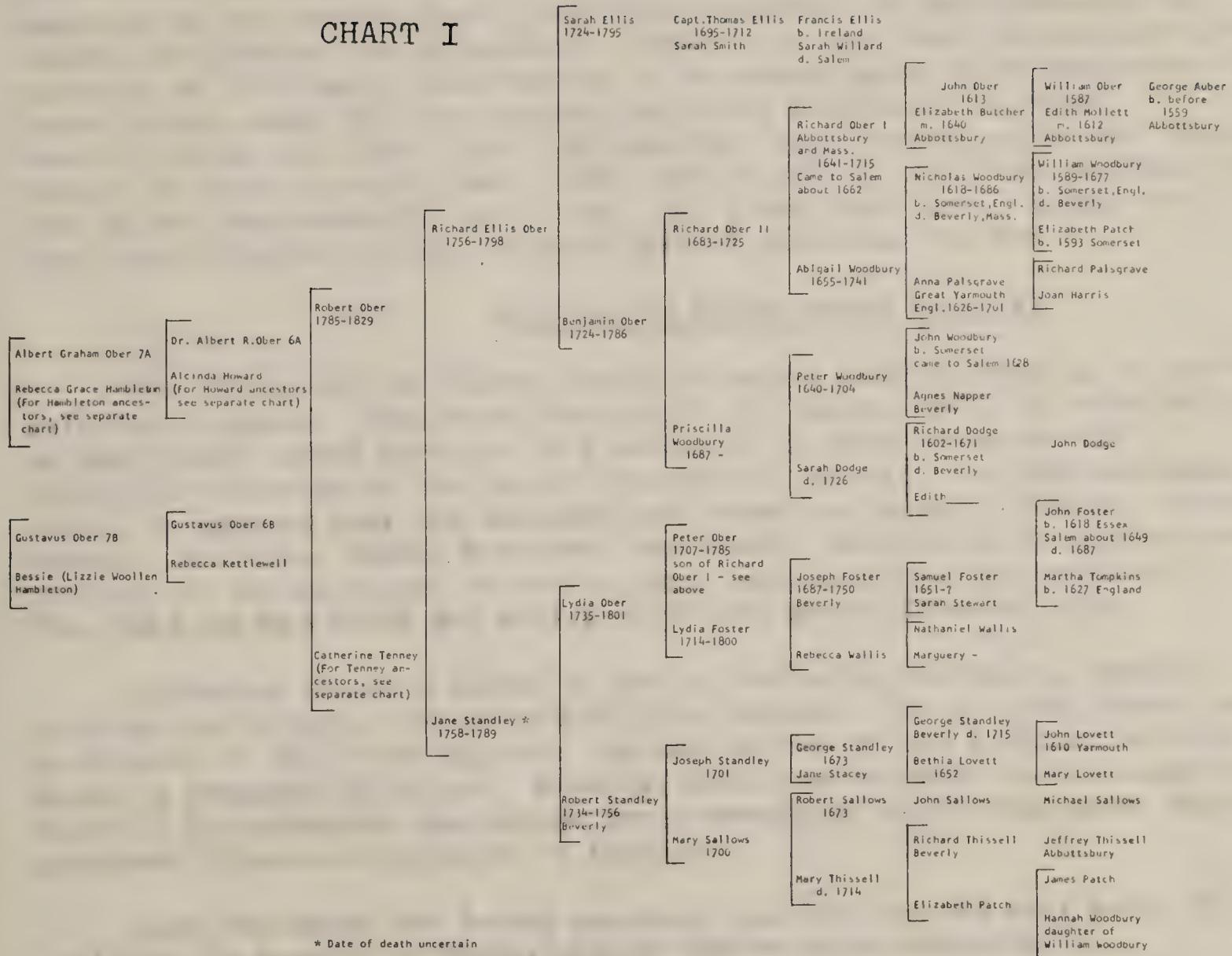


CHART I



Note on Woodbury Family

It will be noted that Richard Ober¹ married Abigail Woodbury. She was the granddaughter of William Woodbury. Richard Ober² married Priscilla Woodbury. She was the granddaughter of John Woodbury. William and John Woodbury were brothers, born in South Petheron, Somerset, England, sons of Robert Woodbury. These two brothers were among the first settlers in Massachusetts, arriving in 1628. The Woodburys held many prominent positions during Colonial days. John Woodbury and Peter Woodbury, father and grandfather of Priscilla who married Richard Ober², among other things, were Deputies to the General Court (Provincial Assembly of Massachusetts Bay Colony and Colonial War Ancestors). There is a good deal of biographical material on this family referred to in the monograph of Ruth Henderson Hill, based largely upon (1) "The Ancient Family of Woodburys" by Robert S. Rantcul, Essex Ins., Col., Vol. 24 (see ref. John Woodbury #2); (2) "Beverly, History of Essex County"; Hurd, 1888, Vol. 1, 682-3; (3) "John Woodbury and Some of His Descendants"; Derby. Vol. 35; Essex Inst. Col., Salem, Mass. Their participation in the Colonial Wars is described therein.

Note on the Tenney-Noyes Families

The history of the Tenney family is extensively written up in the books referred to above. "The Noyes Family"; H. E. Noyes, 1904, is referred to as additional source material in a monograph by Ruth Henderson Hill, historian-librarian of the Beverly Historical Society. In this monograph (Hill) it appears that the ancestors of Catherine Tenney's father, including Tenneys, Parratts, Swans, Boyntons, and others, originated in England and settled for the most part in Rowley, and later Bradford, Massachusetts. They held various civil and military offices during Colonial times.

Catharine Tenney's mother's family, including the Noyes, Sewells, Cuttings and others, also emigrated from England. The original Noyes came to Newbury in 1637 from England. He was the son of the Reverend William Noyes, a graduate of Oxford. Nicholas Noyes was a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony for a number of terms. The other Noyes ancestors likewise originated in England.

Both the Noyes and Tenney ancestors settled for the most part, if not entirely, in Newbury or Rowley around 1638 or soon thereafter.

Cutting Noyes, son of Nicholas Noyes, was a Captain of militia.

CHART II

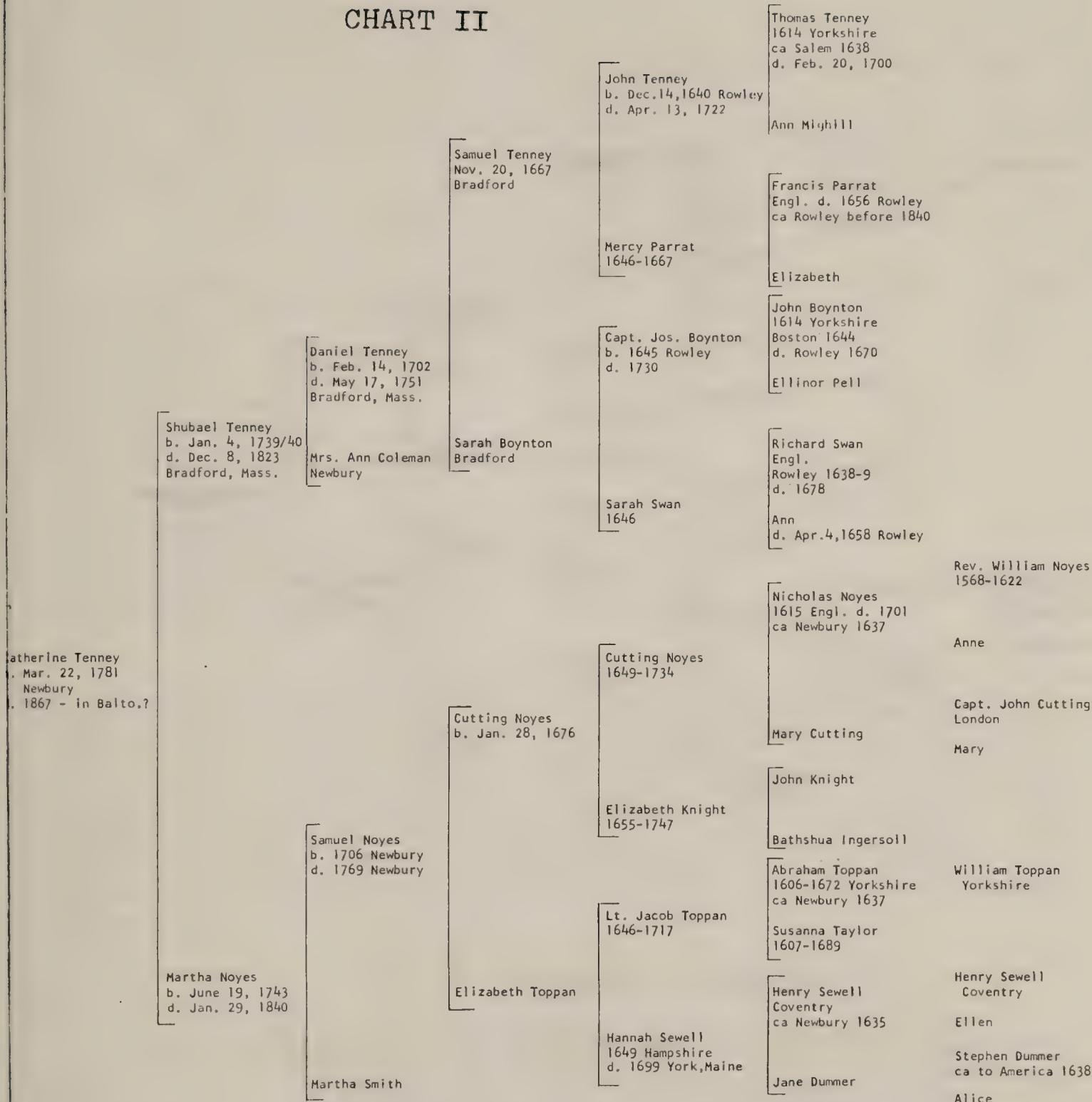
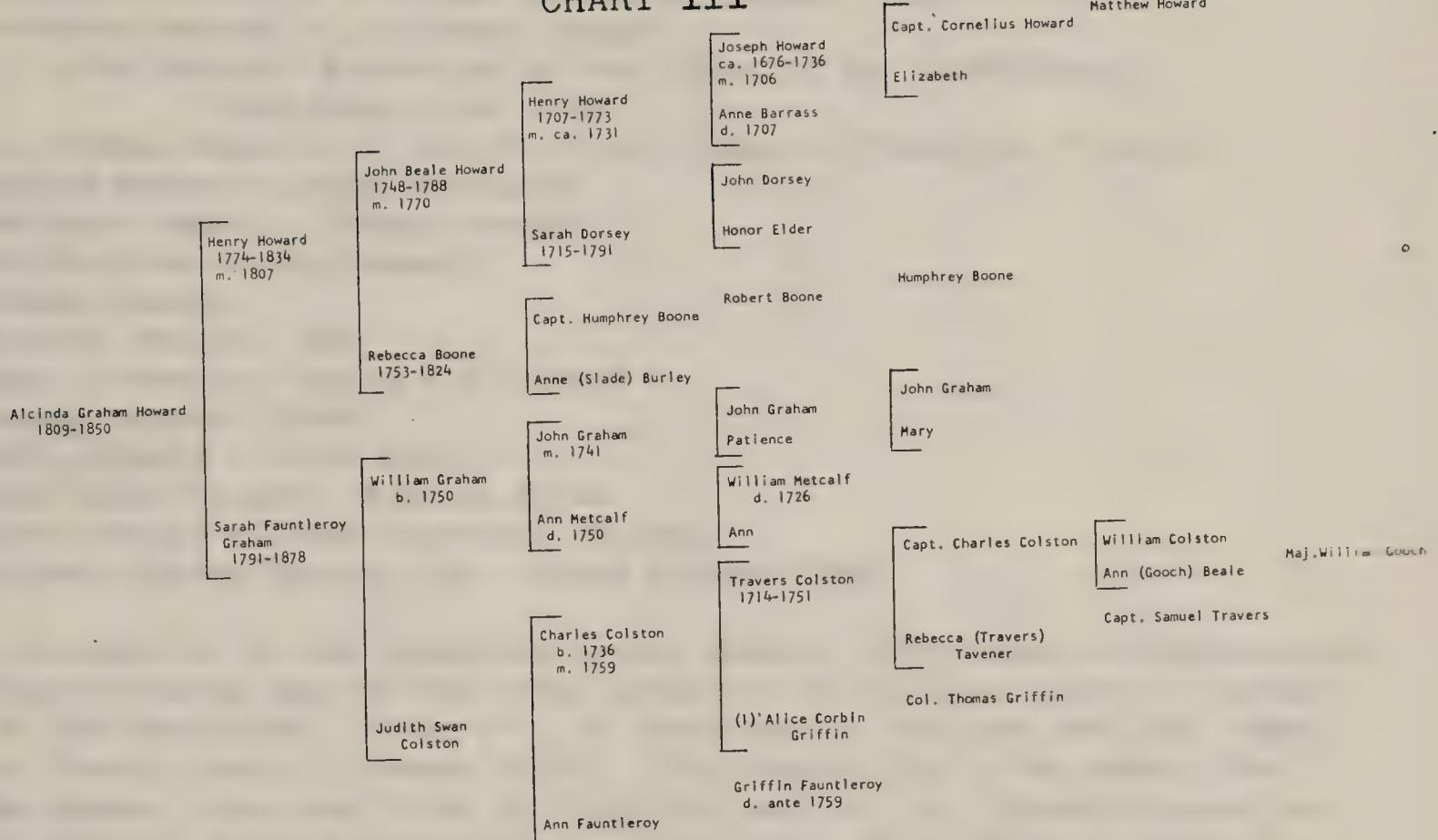


CHART III



Direct Ancestors of Alcinda Howard
(As compiled by Mrs. Grace Ober Palmer)

- 1 HENRY de BOHUN, a surety for the Magna Charta
(5th in descent from Malcolm III, King of Scotland)
- 2 Humphery de Bohun - Maud of Eu
- 3 Humphery de Bohun - Alianore Briouse
- 4 Humphery de Bohun Maud Fiennes
- 5 Humphery de Bohun - Elizabeth Plantagenet (dau. of King Edward 1st)
- 6 William de Bohun - Elizabeth Badlesmere
- 7 Elizabeth Bohun - Richard FitzAlan KG (m. 2nd Eleanor Plantagenet)
- 8 Elizabeth FitzAlan - Thomas de Mowbray (Duke of Norfolk KG)
- 9 Marbaret Mowbray - Sir Robert Howard
- 10 Sir John Howard - Katharine Molines (dau. of Wm. de Moleyns)
(2nd Duke of Norfolk)
- 11 Sir Thomas Howard - Elizabeth Tilney (dau. of Frederick Tilney)
- 12 Edmund Howard - Joyce Culpepper
- 13 Margaret Howard - Thomas Arundel
- 14 Sir Matthew Arundel-Howard
- 15 Thomas Howard
- 16 Matthew Howard - Ann
- 17 Capt. Cornelius Howard - Elizabeth
- 18 Joseph Howard - Anne
- 19 Henry Howard - Sarah Dorsey
- 20 John Beale Howard - Rebecca Boone
- 21 Henry Howard - Sarah Fauntleroy Graham
- 22 Alcinda Graham Howard - Dr. Albert Richard Ober

In addition to the foregoing direct Howard line, there is annexed here-to a chart showing some of the other ancestors of Alcinda Howard. A great deal of the foregoing, if not all, is contained in the book entitled "Anne Arundel County Gentry" (Newman 1933). This Howard family descended from Matthew Howard, who came first to Virginia, and his son, Captain Cornelius Howard, who was given a land patent in Maryland. This family of Howards, whose history is extensively written up in the book mentioned, is not related, so far as is known, to the other Maryland Howards originating in Harford County.

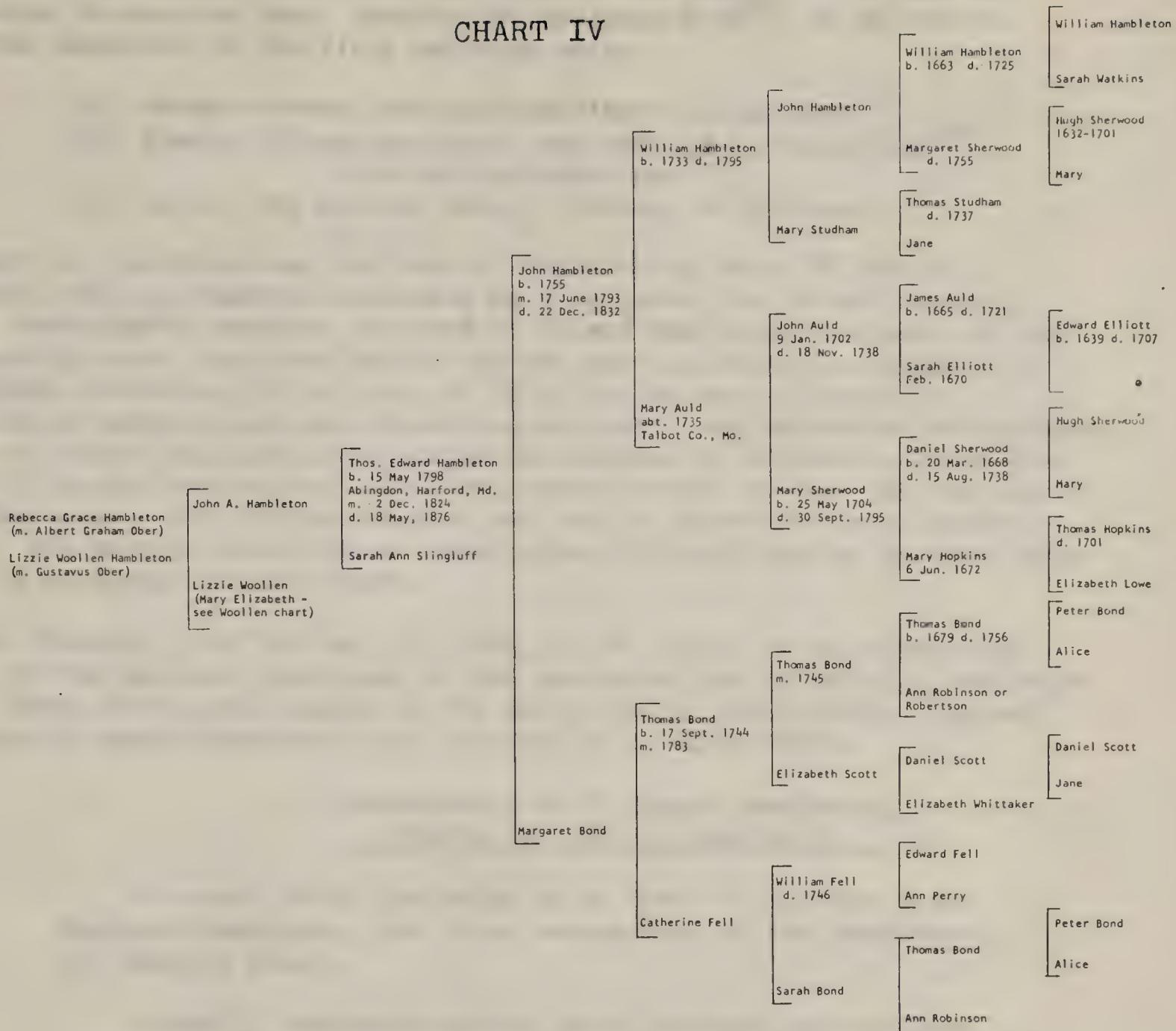
Some Notes on Hambletons

(Sources - Scharf's "History of Baltimore" 1881;
chart assembled by Grace O. Palmer. For genealogy
of Hambletons, see Lizzie Woollen Ober, Virkus'
"Compendium of First Families".)

First Hambleton that came to this Country was William Hambleton, son of Sir George Hambleton, who came from Hambleton Hills, England, in 1699 and received a patent of land in Talbot County, still held by members of the Hambleton family.

His great-grandson, William Hambleton, was commissioned in 1778 as a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and two of that generation - Samuel and

CHART IV



John N., were Purser in the Navy (one received a Medal in Perry's fight on Lake Erie, and one accompanied Perry to Japan).

Thomas E. Hambleton, of the sixth generation, was on Board of Water Commissioners; first President Maryland Fire Insurance Company; director of Western Bank. His oldest son, John A. Hambleton (1827-1903), married first in 1855 Mary Elizabeth Woollen, of Baltimore, who died in 1872, and two years later he married Kate, daughter of Gustavus Ober^(6B), of Baltimore. The three daughters of the first marriage were:

- (1) Rebecca Grace, who married Albert Graham Ober⁽⁷⁾;
- (2) Bessie (Lizzie Woollen), who married Gustavus Ober⁽⁷⁾, son of Gustavus Ober⁽⁶⁾;
- (3) Belle, who married John J. Hickok, of Richmond.

John A. Hambleton was the head of the banking house of John A. Hambleton & Co., a leading investment banking house (see Scharf, *supra*). John A. Hambleton's brothers included T. Edward Hambleton, a member of the same banking house (see note below) and who married Arabella, daughter of Major Dixon Stansbury, U.S.A., (War of 1812, Indian wars); Francis H. Hambleton, a construction and consulting engineer, who had worked with Winants in Russia; later engineer Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore; associate member of London Institute of Civil Engineers; member of American Society of Civil Engineers. His brother Douglas was said by Scharf to be a leading lawyer. His brother Jesse had an adventurous life with Walker in the liberation of Nicaragua, and died there.

In "Country Life" of Jan. 12, 1961, p. 70, there is an interesting article on the ancient traditions of the Hambleton Road traversing Hambleton Hills. These hills are located in the North Riding, York County, England. The house of George Hambleton (see picture) is situated there.

Descendants of T. Edward Hambleton,
Brother of John A. Hambleton

His only child (referred to as then living) was Frank Sherwood Hambleton, who later became head of the Hambleton & Co. banking house.

Frank S. Hambleton married Anna Crawford and had four children - second cousins of the eighth generation of Obers:

(1) Arabella - married Jack Symington and had five children, namely:

Fife Symington, who married Marcy Frick;
Hambleton Symington;
Donald Symington;
Nancy Symington (Perin);
Leith Symington, who married Benjamin Griswold, 3d.

(2) T. Edward, who later became head head of Hambleton & Co., married Adelaide McAlpin and had one son:

T. Edward Hambleton, Jr.
m. Merrele Hopkins.

(3) Margaretta (Monahan).

(4) John, who was a much decorated ace in the First World War, married Peggy Elliot, who on his death remarried George G. Carey. John Hambleton had two sons (George B. E. and Captain John A.). George B. E. Hambleton married Janet Maclarens.

(This note supplementing Scharf is added by the writer to give a partial list of collaterals, and because the children of Frank S. Hambleton lived next to the summer places of the eighth generation of Obers and to some extent the relationship is known by their children.)

Note on Sarah Slingluff, Wife of
Thomas E. Hambleton

Source - Scharf's "History of Baltimore City and County", page 452, and notes Jesse Slingluff, her great-grandson, furnished the writer.

The Slingluff family originated in Germany; were driven out by the French; took refuge in London. Luther Slingluff was the first one that emigrated to this country, near Philadelphia, 1720.

One of his descendants, Jesse Slingluff, who founded the Maryland family, was born January 1, 1775; moved to Baltimore 1793; married Elizabeth Deardorff, of York County, Pennsylvania.

He fought at North Point under General Sam Smith and was leader of a Baltimore troop. (Information, Jesse Slingluff.)

He was a very successful and prominent citizen. A picture of his elaborate estate, Beech-Hill in Baltimore County, is in Scharf, op. cit., p. 852.

He was President of the Union National Bank of Westminster, where he acquired an estate in Carroll County.

Some of the collaterals, in addition to Jesse, include Horace Slingluff Whitman, William Marbury, etc.

Sarah Slingluff (daughter of Jesse) lived with her son, Francis H. Hambleton (brother of John A.) in the 900 block of Charles Street and died at the age of 96. Since the older members of the eighth generation of Obers remember her when they were very young, she was probably born about 1798 and died about 1894.

Note on Margaret Bond, Mother
of Thomas E. Hambleton

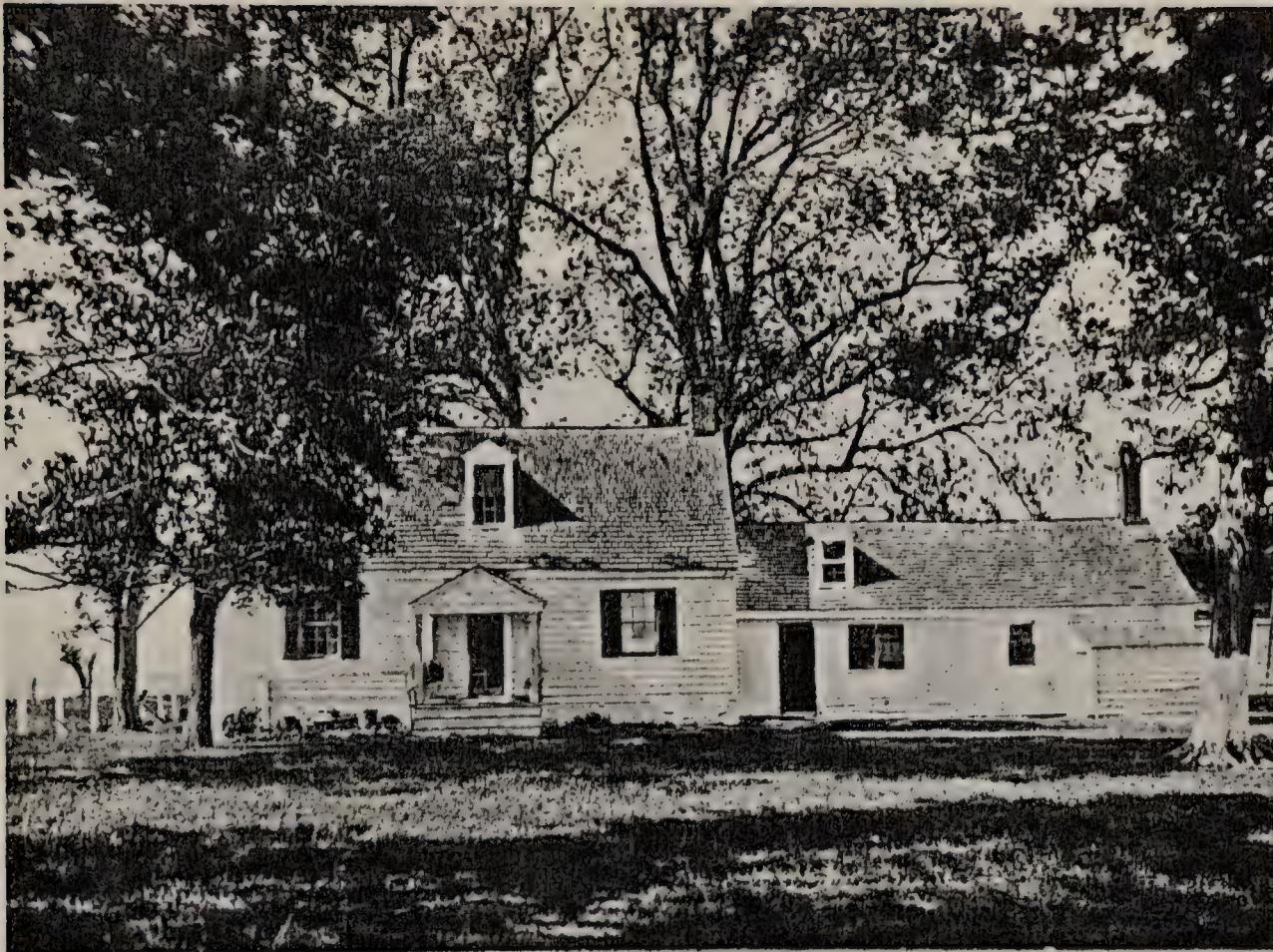
The Bonds are written up in a book entitled "Bonds of Earth". They were from Harford County. Two Thomas Bonds - father and son - were Colonels in the militia during the Revolutionary War; are buried in St. James Churchyard, Harford County. The book omits by mistake the name of John A. Hambleton's eldest daughter, Rebecca Grace Hambleton. The collaterals through the Bonds include Emily Bond Owings, who first married John C. Talliaferro, and second C. Ellis Ellicott.



HAMBLETON HOUSE IN ENGLAND



THE CHURCH OF
OUR LADY AND ST. JAMES



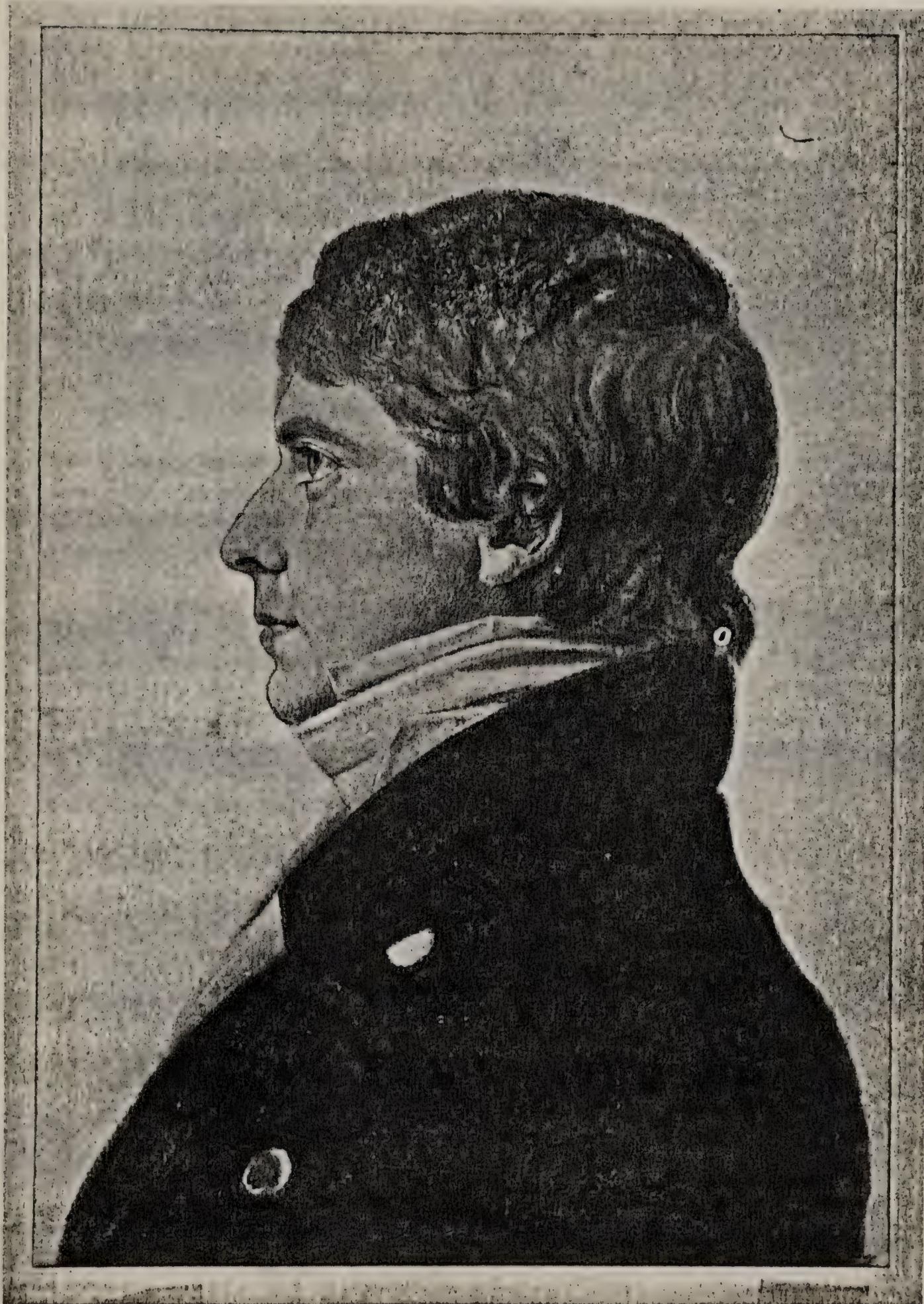
Picture of Hambleton house on Eastern Shore and
Hambleton Coat of Arms



Hambleton



THOMAS E. HAMBLETON



PURSER SAMUEL HAMBLETON

Notes on Woollens

Zechariah Woollen (see Chart V), father of John A. Hambleton's wife (Mary Elizabeth Woollen), was a private in the First Regiment of Maryland Artillery, which fought at North Point and Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 (Master Rolls, U.S. Treas.).

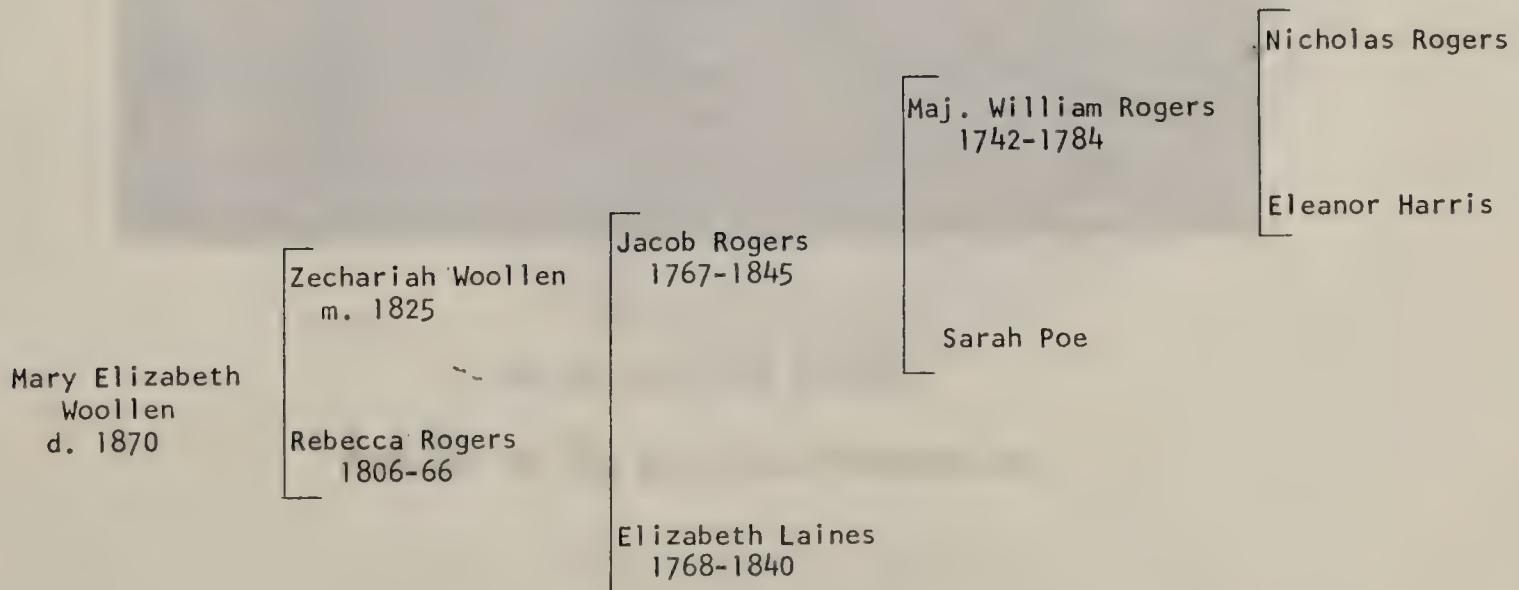
Zechariah Woollen married Rebecca Rogers, who was the daughter of Jacob Rogers (1767-1845), see Chart). According to the Baltimore Sun of April 11, 1842, Jacob Rogers was a prominent Baltimorean who, during the Revolutionary War, was a non-commissioned officer in the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Fire Company, which was the name of one of the old militia companies (see history, Md. Hist. Soc., of that militia company, pp. 27, 31, 36).

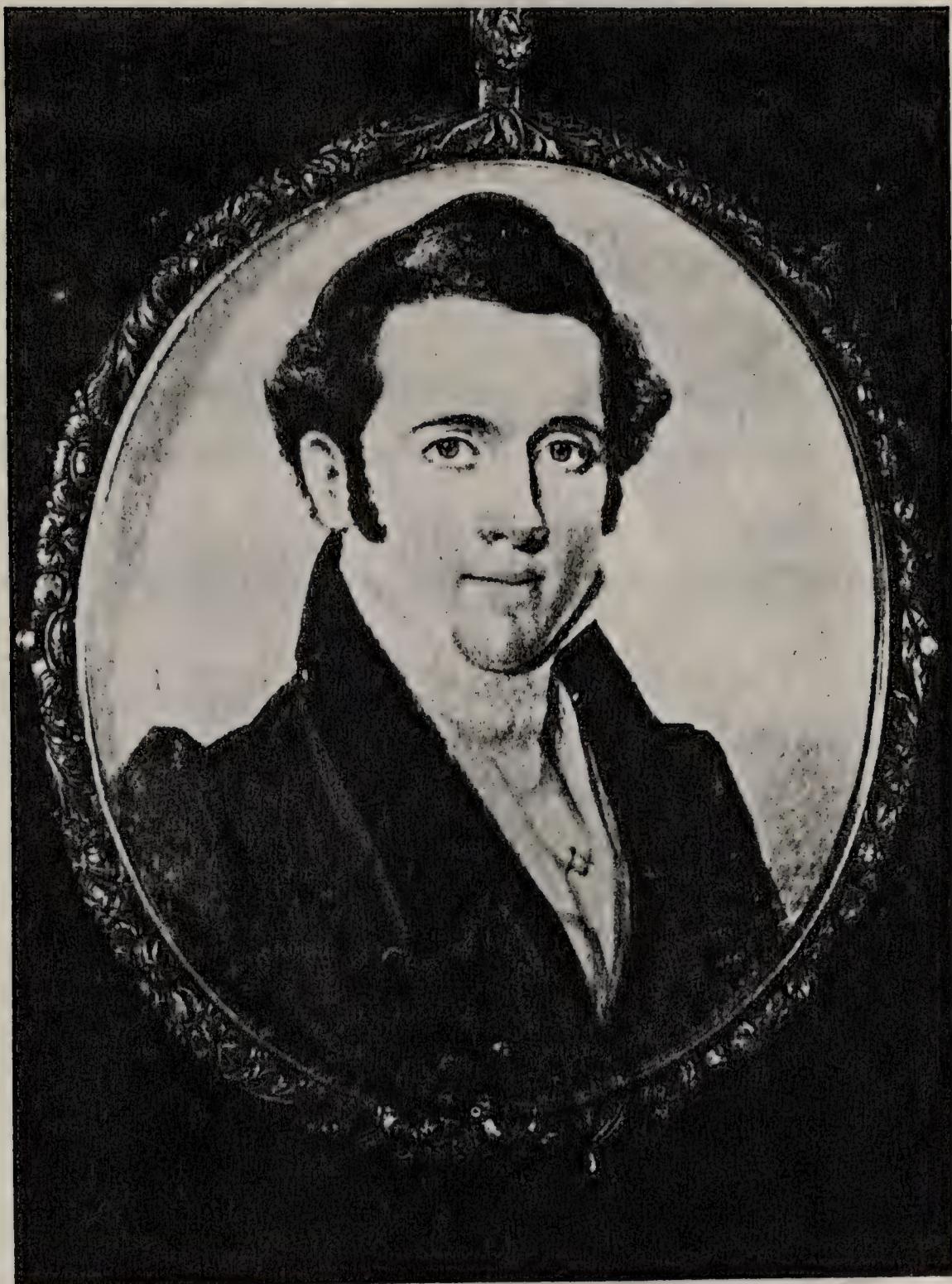
Mary Elizabeth Woollen had two brothers -

Jacob married Virginia Clayton and left a number of descendants, including among present descendants Elizabeth Sillman, who is married to Joseph Trapnell, III, and she has more detailed information on the presently living descendants.

The other brother, Richard, married Martha Brady and left descendants through his daughter, Anna, who married Alexander Hamilton Stump. The oldest of their daughters, Lucy, married German H. H. Emory (killed in World War I). Their living children are Richard Emory and Morris Soper Emory. Richard Woollen's second daughter, Martha, is married to someone in Washington. The third daughter, May Stump, did not marry. The fourth daughter, Anna, married William Lee Rawls, both now deceased. Two sons live in Philadelphia.

CHART V





MAJOR WILLIAM ROGERS
Served in the American Revolution



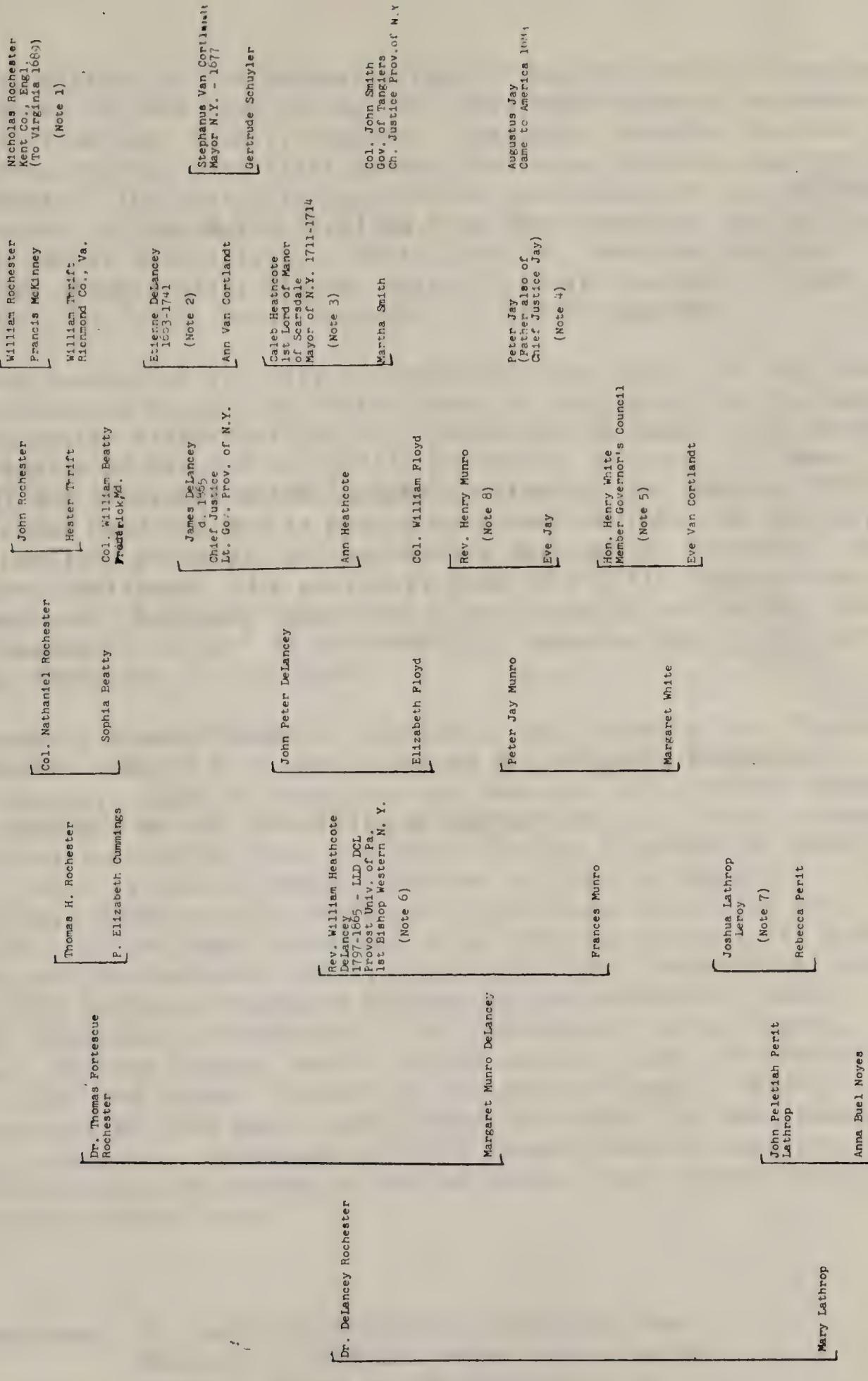
MARY ELIZABETH WOOLLEN

PART III

FRANK B. OBER (ONE OF EIGHTH GENERATION); AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET R. OBER

This part is concerned only with Margaret DeLancey Rochester and Frank B. Ober, the writer, and is of interest to their descendants. Additional parts may be added as desired by their sons or other descendants. This part is written primarily by the writer for his own descendants. Other members of the eighth generation, if they wish, can delete Part III and substitute a new Part III for their own spouses' genealogy and their own autobiographical material.

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Note (1)

The "Early History of the Rochester Family" was privately printed by Nathaniel Rochester in 1882 from the period 1689, when Nicholas Rochester came to Virginia from Kent County, England. That book contains the coat of arms and extensive charts. The first generations were Virginia planters of Westmoreland County. The most distinguished of the Rochesters was Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, of the North Carolina line (Continents) during the Revolution, and member successively: North Carolina, Maryland and New York legislatures (Presidential elector twice). First President of Bank of Hagerstown - where his home, Mount Prospect, is still standing.

He was the founder of the City of Rochester, New York. In 1924 there were memorial exercises to Col. Rochester (held in Rochester) as its founder. In Vol. III "Rochester Historical Society" there are 100 pages of biographical material, copies of his and his wife's portraits, pictures of homes where he lived, and his short autobiography written for his family. This book has much other material and is much more extensive than the "History of the Rochester Family", privately printed by his descendant, Nathaniel, in 1882, first above mentioned. His portraits seem to fit his description as being tall, handsome - but more importantly, they seem to reflect his strong character. Descendants as well as collaterals, including some group pictures, are also contained in that book.

Col. Rochester's son, Thomas H. Rochester, was father of Dr. Thomas Fortescue Rochester, who in turn was father of Dr. DeLancey Rochester (M. R. Ober's father). Both of these doctors were not only eminent doctors but were also teachers at the University of Buffalo Medical School - where there are memorial tablets to them, and where further biographical material is available. There is also a pamphlet printed by Charles Shepard, 45 Exchange Street, Rochester 14, which gives a 10 page summary of Col. Rochester's life. It includes references to a 1934 reprint by E. F. Rochester of the "History of the Rochester Family" with additional information; also K.R.M. Osgood 1937 Buffalo, "Backward Glances at Old Rochester"; Henry O'Reilly (1838) "Sketches of Rochester". Col. Rochester's wife, Sophie, daughter of Col. William Beatty, was of Scotch descent (see 3 "Rochester Hist. Society" 376, and Scharf "History of Western Maryland"). "Beatty - Asfordby - Ancestors of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby", by Mrs. Samuel R. Turk, 1909, traces Col. Rochester's wife's (Sophie Beatty) ancestry to many members of the English peerage - and two Kings. Col. Beatty was an officer in the Revolutionary Army.

Added note: Dr. DeLancey Rochester graduated from Harvard in 1879 and after receiving his medical degree at the University of Buffalo, took a postgraduate course at a German University.

Rochester City Is Named For Ancestor of Buffalo's Distinguished Physician

In these days when the Hippocratic oath carries but little meaning to many in the medical profession, it is a fine harking back to recapitulate a few of the valuable services given to rich and poor alike by Buffalo's most distinguished physician during his long and brilliant career in this city.

Dr. Thomas Fortescue Rochester was practicing here during the last severe outbreak of cholera which taxed our preventive and curative resources to the utmost.

Dr. Rochester worked night and day and during twenty-one consecutive nights he was called thirty-one times to some patient in dire distress. This, besides working all day. When the dread disease was finally conquered, the valiant man of medicine could neither eat nor sleep. Mrs. Rochester got him out of town and when he reached his father's house in Rochester he fell asleep from exhaustion and slept continuously for thirty-six hours.

Instances of his self-forgetfulness and generous devotion to whoever happened to need him are so numerous as to fill volumes. A young newspaper man had been abandoned to death by a doctor who thought his case hopeless. Dr. Rochester, appealed to, left his warm fireside on the bitterest night of the year, applied his splendid skill to the poor fellow, lying in the delirium of typhoid pneumonia. All night long the fight went on, the doctor refusing to accept defeat. His genius, courage and determination won the grim battle and when daylight came, the crisis had passed.

One more instance. A former student of Dr. Rochester had left Buffalo to seek a practice. His health broke and after some years of discouraging struggle, he returned to die. His family was gone and the only refuge for him was a hospital.

Dr. Rochester refused to hear of this disposition of the case and took the sick man home to his own large but crowded house, gave him the best room in it and attended him as tenderly as if he had been his own son. And when the young physician died his funeral was held from the Rochester residence in Franklin Street.

Thomas Fortescue Rochester was the eldest son of Thomas Hart Rochester, fifth Mayor of Rochester and Phebe Elizabeth Cuming. Miss Cuming was

the daughter of Fortescue and Elizabeth Cuming of New Haven. Her brother, the Rev. Francis Cuming, was rector of St. Luke's Church in Rochester when she came to visit him. There she met Thomas Hart Rochester. It was a case of love at first sight and they were married in 1822.

The portraits on this page of Dr. Rochester's maternal grandparents were done by a Dutch painter—Valdermit—in 1797.

Dr. Thomas F. Rochester was the grandson of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester who founded the city of Rochester (named for him).

Three years ago on June 28, 1924, the city erected the bronze memorial tablet pictured here, on the Bevier Memorial Building, Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, marking the site of Colonel Rochester's home where he died in 1831.

The ceremonies were appropriate and beautiful. Dr. De Lancey Rochester of Buffalo gave the response for the Rochester family.

Colonel Nathaniel Rochester left Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was president of the Hagerstown bank and held other offices of important trust, and came north to rid himself and his family from the curse of keeping slaves, giving their freedom to those he owned.

In leaving Hagerstown, he left the historic "Mount Prospect," seen on this page, a fine old Southern estate, with the Colonial mansion built by him in 1780 and occupied by himself and family for twenty years. The Colonel built the mansion shortly after his marriage, Mrs. Rochester having been Miss Sophia Beatty, a young woman of great charm and loveliness.

Colonel Rochester took his first long trip from Hagerstown to the Genesee Country whose beauty and fertility had been heralded far and wide, making the journey by horseback with Major Charles Carroll and Colonel William Fitzhugh.

They bought the Hundred-Acre-Tract in 1803, but Colonel Rochester did not remove his wife and nine children to this State until 1809. When he finally arrived in Rochester to live he devoted his energies to developing the settlement. He created the town of Monroe, was elected to the Assembly, organized and was first president of the Bank of Rochester, and was a dominant personality in building the town on "The Hundred-Acre-Tract." Today, a great city perpetuates his name.

MEMORIAL TABLET
ERECTED IN ROCHESTER
JUNE 28th 1924 TO
THE MEMORY OF
COLONEL ROCHESTER

Dr. Thomas Fortescue Rochester came to Buffalo and formed an early partnership with Dr. Austin Flint. His degree in medicine was obtained from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he studied in Europe. Returning to this country he practiced in New York for a short time, coming to this city in '31 as Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Buffalo.

Miss Margaret De Lancey, daughter of the Rt. Rev. William De Lancey, first bishop of the diocese of Western New York, had been for some time her father's secretary and valued assistant.

But in 1852 she transferred her assistance to Buffalo, when she became the wife of the rising young physician.

Mrs. Rochester was a woman of remarkable executive ability. While attending faithfully to the needs of her husband and children, she yet found time to extend a gracious hospitality to her friends and to play a vital part in the cultural and charitable movements of the town.

She was a promoter and organizer with Mrs. Skinner of the General Hospital Training School for Nurses, a member of the Decorative Art Society, one of the original members of the Saturday Class and its president at the time of her death.

Mrs. Rochester held the presidency of the Ladies' Hospital Association for several years, was one of the founders of the Church Home and an earnest worker in Trinity Church, and was the choice of the Western New York Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese for president. Her interest in that missionary society and her advice and help were a strong factor in making it what it is today.

Among Buffalonians with a background Dr. and Mrs. Rochester hold a shining place.

She and her husband were ideal citizens, each unselfishly promoting the city's welfare. Dr. Rochester held the presidency of many organizations outside his medical affiliations, among them being the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts, the local board of the State Normal School. He was also one of the Park Commissioners.

The Buffalo General Hospital was in



MRS. NATHANIEL
ROCHESTER
(SOPHIA BEATTY)

its infancy kept up by his gifts—magnificent beyond his means—and his power of securing other gifts from wealthy friends. They called him "The Father of the Hospital."

In 1875 Dr. Rochester became the president of the New York State Medical Society. He was delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in '76. Other similar honors were heaped upon him as the years passed.

When he had gone on, "loving friends" placed a beautiful window with the Good Samaritan as the theme in Trinity Church. The window is by John LaFarge and it expresses the devotion of lifelong friendships.

But there lives in the hearts of men and women in this city a still more fragrant memory—of a live, virile figure whose passionate love and pity alleviated suffering and misery wherever the touch of mankind found him.

And this unusual couple descended from the best blood in the land, had a family of children all six of whom have carried on the family faith and the family tradition.

Like the Colonel who fought in the Continental army, and who founded a home in an untried land because he did not believe in enslavement, his descendants played their part and did their bit when this country last came to arms.

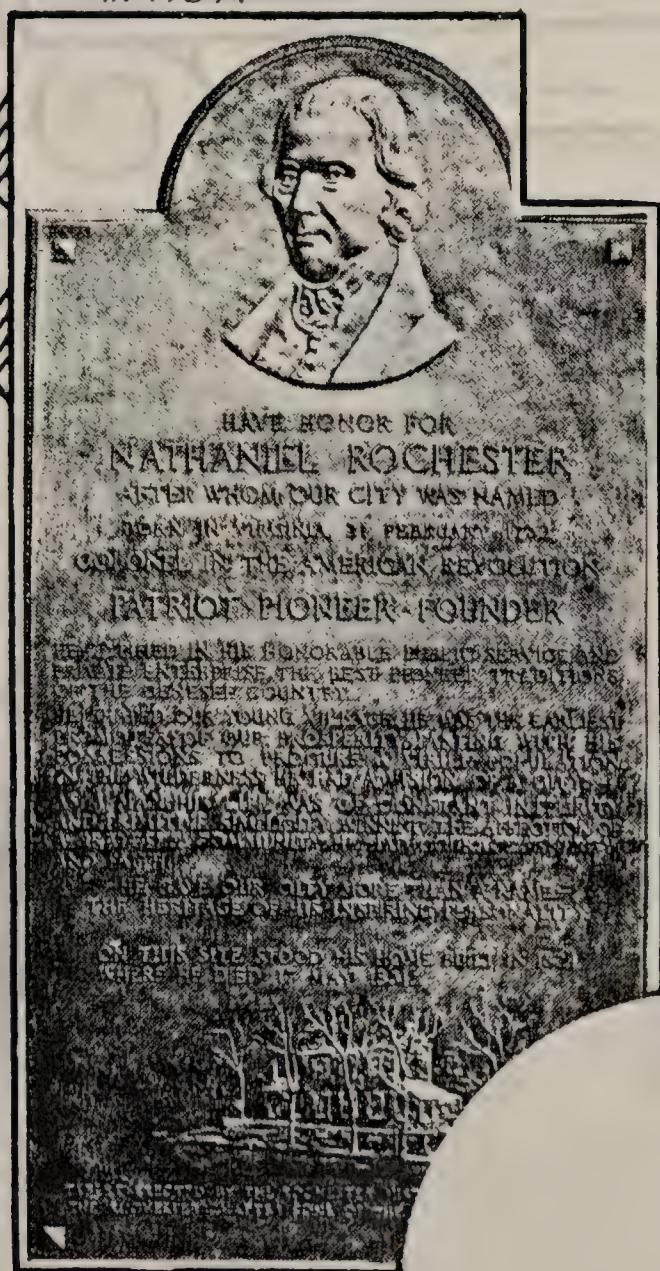
There is another story—April 24.

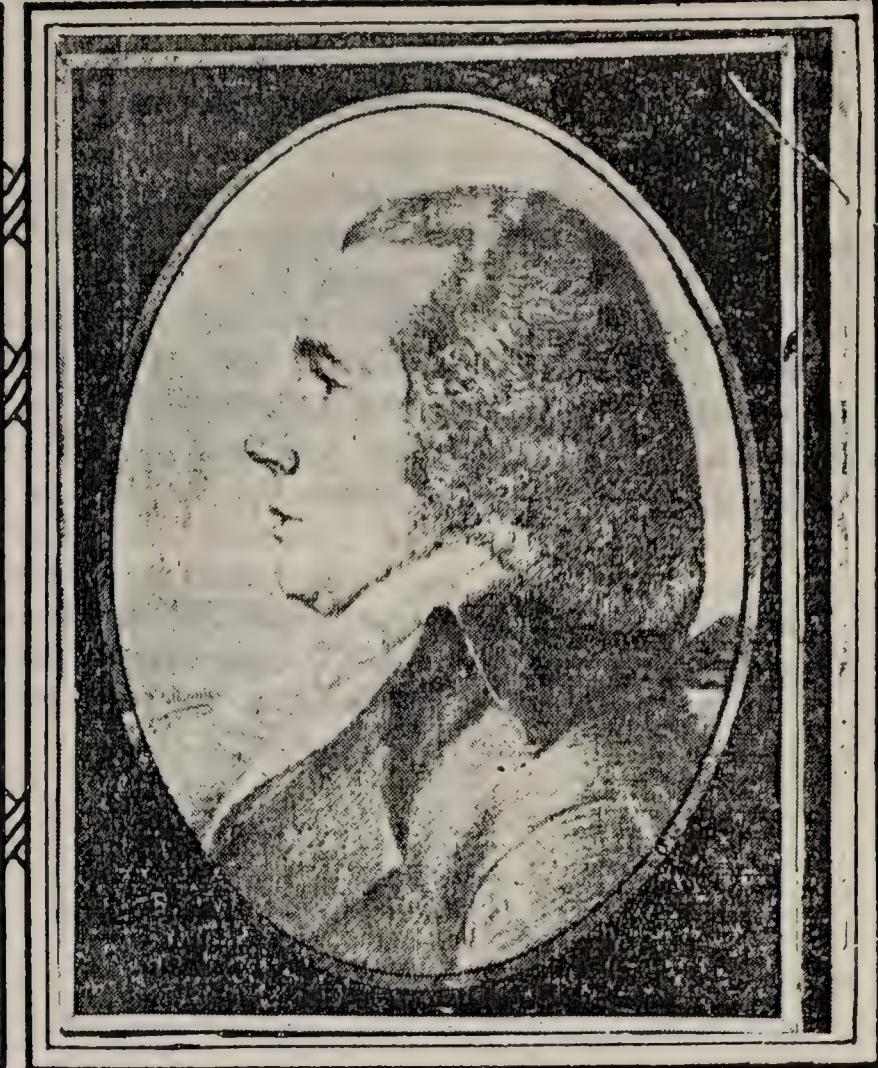


"MOUNT PROSPECT" HAGERSTOWN, MD.
BUILT BY COLONEL NATHANIEL ROCHESTER
IN 1789.



COLONEL NATHANIEL ROCHESTER AT 70 YEARS





MRS. ELIZABETH HARRISON CUMMING

FORTESCUE
CUMMING



DOCTOR THOMAS FORTESCUE
ROCHESTER of Buffalo.

MRS. THOMAS F. ROCHESTER
(MARGARET MUNRO DE LANCEY)



Note (2)

Etienne DeLancey was a Huguenot forced to flee from France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). He escaped through Rotterdam and England to New York. With only the capital from some of his mother's jewels, he soon prospered and married Anne Van Cortlandt, daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, mayor of New York, and Gertrude Schuyler. Anne Van Cortlandt was also related to the Stuyvesants, Livingstons and Bayards. Biographical material on these families is readily available. The genealogy of the preceding seven French generations of DeLancey (DeLanci), ancestors of Etienne, as far back as 1432 (Vicomtes, Barons, Seigneurs, etc.) was included in "The DeLanceys, a Romance of a Great Family" by D. A. Story (Thos. Nelson & Son, Ltd.), one copy in M. R. Ober's possession. It contains pictures of ancestors, coats of arms, etc. The picturesque story of the DeLanceys is also given in the copy of a newspaper clipping that follows:

OLD NEW-YORK ROYALISTS

THE STORY OF THE HUGUENOT DE LANCEYS

THEIR EARLY HISTORY IN FRANCE AND SUBSEQUENT LOYALTY TO ROYAL GEORGE DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The appearance on the Centennial Committee of the name of Edward Floyd De Lancey is suggestive of the aphorism that "times change and men change with them."

It is no fault of Mr. De Lancey's that his family prior to the Revolution, was a resolute opponent of the rising tide of resistance to the King and Parliament, and that, during the Revolution, it bore a prominent part in arms against the colonists—being one of the most conspicuous, if not the most conspicuous, of the Tory families of the time. But it is true; and that he now cordially unites with the descendants of the patriots in celebrating the centennial of the inauguration of the first President of the Republic may be taken as a token that the magnificent success of the experiment of independence and democracy would have justified itself even to the most unbending of the De Lancey Tories, could he have lived till now to see it.

Few American families have had a more picturesque history than the De Lancey. They have been of three countries, have owed allegiance to three flags, and in each country and under each flag have acquitted themselves with honor and distinction. The family is French in its origin and first residence, and distinctly traces its French lineage back into something like the thirteenth century. The form which the name first had (at least at the time it began to be known) was Lanci. Ennoblement of its possessors by French Kings made it de Lanci. Then it was Anglicized into De Lancy, and finally (Americanized, perhaps,) into its present form, De Lancey.

But though the family long flourished in France, possessed the royal favor, and grew in rank and wealth, it had one fatal defect—one insuperable impediment to the longevity of its fair fortune it was Huguenot—Protestant in religious faith. With the revocation of the edict of Nantes came a dramatic change in its affairs. Unflinching in their allegiance to their convictions, the members of the family were stripped in a moment of titles and estates and driven out of France to such havens as the heroic Huguenots of the time could find.

The chief bearer of the fortunes of the family at this crisis was Etienne (or Stephen) De Lancey, who was born at Caen, Oct. 24, 1663. He first found an asylum in Holland, next in England, and then in the New World. On June 7, 1686, he landed at New-York, the first De Lancey on the continent. From the wreck of his wealth he had preserved some family jewels, and the sale of these provided him with the money to begin a mercantile career. He was eminently successful, amassing a large fortune. He rose, too, to conspicuously in the province. He was an Alderman when it was a more honorable office than now, and for twenty-six years represented the city and county in the Provincial Council. One year he gave his salary of £50 for the purchase of a clock for Trinity Church, of which he was a Vestryman, and in 1731 he, with John Moore, introduced into the service of the city its first fire engine. In 1700 he had firmly established his standing in the province by marrying Anne Van Cortlandt, daughter of one of the wealthiest and most influential Knickerbockers then existant, Stephanus Van Cortlandt.

The eldest son of this union, James De Lancey, was perhaps the noblest De Lancey of them all. He was born in 1703, and was educated at the University of Cambridge in England, where he was known as "the handsome American." On leaving the university he studied law in the Temple,

and returned to New-York a thorough Englishman in 1725. In 1729, when only twenty-six years of age, he took a seat in the Provincial Council. In 1733, when only thirty, he was appointed Chief Justice of New-York. In 1753 he was commissioned to be Lieutenant Governor of the province, and upon the death of the Governor succeeded to the Administration, though not to the formal title, of that office. This appointment was denied him under the rule which the British Crown to this day holds inviolable—never to make a native of a colony its supreme administrator. But so in love with the "handsome American" were King George and his Ministers that they paid him the unparalleled compliment of observing the rule in his case only technically; they decreed that while he lived, they would appoint no Governor, and that he, as Lieutenant-Governor, should exercise all the authority and enjoy all the prerogatives of the supreme office. Naturally enough, this unbroken series of favors and emoluments lavished upon him by royal George, added to the effect of his education in England, made him, to the backbone, and for all time, loyal to the House of Hanover; and under his roof such lessons of loyalty were taught as indoctrinated his line in the principles of allegiance to the Crown beyond the possibility of wavering a shadow of turning.

In 1754 he presided at the first congress of colonial representatives ever held on this continent. It convened at Albany and its object was to discuss a for mutual defense against the nations.

He eloquently urged the formation of this federation, little foreseeing what an instrument it could be for severing the colonies from the Crown. But his persuasion availed not; the union was not formed. Had he carried the day it is at least a plausible presumption that the Revolution would have been accelerated; and in that acceleration he would have been the most conspicuous, though unwitting, agent. On the 31st of October, 1754, he signed and passed the charter of King's College against the bitter opposition of the Presbyterians of the province, led zealously and ably by the Lieutenant Governor troublesome contemporary, William Livingston; but perhaps that was not difficult for the Vestryman of Trinity to do. The metamorphosis of King's College into Columbia College and the full significance of it were other of the things in the womb of time to which the eyes of the stanch cold servant of the King were mercifully closed.

He died the 30th of July, 1760, ere he had "fall'n on evil days," though he must have heard the first mutterings of "evil tongues." "His body was deposited," saith the chronicle, "in the family vault in the middle aisle of Trinity Church, and the funeral was upon a scale of grandeur which New-York had never before witnessed; the accounts of it filled the columns of the newspapers of the day."

The Tory party in New-York crystallized around the old royalist's name and memory, and the De Lanceyites were led by his eldest son, James De Lancey, "for St. George and Merry England" down to the Concord shot that was "heard around the world." The first son of this De Lancey, Charles De Lancey, was a British officer. His second son, James De Lancey, was Lieutenant Colonel of the First Royal Dragoon Guards.

The fourth son of the old Lieutenant Governor, John Peter De Lancey, (born 1753,) was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military School at Greenwich. Entering the British Army as Ensign in the Eighteenth, or Royal Irish, Regiment of Foot, he fought gallantly for King George against the rebellious subjects led by Traitor George of Virginia, and was for a time, by his special request, Major of the Pennsylvania Loyalists, a regiment commanded by Col. William Allen. In 1789, the year of Washington's first inauguration, he had such relentings toward the new republic as to resign his commission in the British Army and return to America, where he peacefully ended his days. A propitiation for his sins he offered to the Commonwealth in

the gift of his third son, William Heathcote De Lancey, born at New-Rochelle in 1797, pupil of the father of the late Chief Justice White, graduate of Yale College, theological student under the celebrated Bishop Hobart, successor of Bishop White as rector of old St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and finally the eloquent and beloved Bishop—the first Bishop—of the diocese of Western New-York. Edward Floyd De Lancey is the Bishop's son.

But this branch of the family was the least military and militant of all the branches. The head of a collateral branch was Colonel of the Westchester Light Horse, who fought under the banner of the King, and for his activity and zeal he won the title of "The Partisan Chief of the Neutral Ground. The result of the contest made him a resident of Nova Scotia, where, near Annapolis, in that province, he died in 1804.

Probably Oliver De Lancey of West Farms had not been so frequent a visitor as he might have been at the house of the Lieutenant Governor, or if he was he had proved a dull scholar, for he signally failed to learn those lessons of loyalty which, as has been said, were there strenuously inculcated. He stands out in the history of the period as the solitary De Lancey who was an inapt pupil, who failed to profit by the instruction of the Lieutenant Governor, who hesitated when it came to a choice between the daughter-land and the mother-land. He hesitated, and was lost in compromise. He could not fight against the land of his nativity; he could not draw against the Crown the sword which the Crown had given him; therefore he left sword and Lieutenant's epaulets on board one of His Majesty's frigates and retired to watch with sorrow from afar what he regarded as an unnatural conflict.

No touch of such weakness had Warren De Lancey, who had eluded the maternal vigilance and escaped to the battle of White Plains, where he displayed such ferocity and such marvelous gallantry in the royal cause that he was immediately made a cornet of horse.

It was however, the youngest branch of the family which was identified most extensively and most conspicuously with the King's military service. Oliver De Lancey, the youngest son of the Huguenot founder of the American family, was the royal commander of the Department of Long Island all through the Revolution, and raised three regiments, which were known as the De Lancey Battalions, and which he led, holding the rank of Brigadier General. His oldest son, Stephen De Lancey, was Lieutenant Colonel of one of these regiments and after the Revolutionary war was successively the Crown's Chief Justice of the Bahamas and Royal Governor of Tabago. One son and no more, but a most distinguished son, had this Lieutenant Colonel Stephen De Lancey—Sir William Howe De Lancey, K. C. B., the "Great Duke's" Quartermaster General at the battle of Waterloo.

The second son of Brig. Gen. Oliver De Lancey, also Oliver, entered the regular British Army as cornet in the Seventeenth Light Dragoons, and, when the lamented Andre met his fate, succeeded him as Adjutant General of the British Army in America. In 1794 he was made Colonel of his regiment in succession to the Duke of Newcastle, and a few years later was appointed Barrack Master General of the Empire. He died in 1820, Colonel of his regiment and a full General in the British Army.

Not only did the sons of Big. Gen. Oliver De Lancey give themselves heart and hand to the military service of His Majesty George III., but his daughters likewise. Susanna married Sir William Draper, the conqueror of Manilla and the conqueror of "Junius." Charlotte achieved the highest fortune of all, becoming the wife of Field Marshal Sir David Dundas, K. C. B., who succeeded the Duke of York as Commander in Chief of the British Army.

De Lancey Nicoll is Edward Floyd De Lancey's second cousin and godson.

The foregoing newspaper extract is inserted as showing in small part the long and distinguished Army, Navy and Colonial services of the DeLanceys, to the British Government in the French-Indian, and Revolutionary Wars. Most of their property was confiscated at the time of the American Revolution. Some returned to England - some went to Nova Scotia (M.R.O. and I have seen the portrait of Etienne in the DeLancey Room, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia Museum.

One of the sons of James DeLancey (John Peter DeLancey), after serving with the British in the American Revolution, married an American, Elizabeth Floyd, daughter of Col. William Floyd, and returned to live in America, and it is from this (Etienne's third) son that Bishop DeLancey and the American family descended. The British DeLanceys continued to serve in the British Military services. Perhaps the most distinguished was Sir William Howe DeLancey (grandson of the first American Etienne DeLancey). The book on Sir William by his widow, Lady DeLancey, entitled "A Week at Waterloo" (John Murray, Albemarle St. W. London) gives a tragic account of his death after being wounded at Waterloo, where he served as Adjutant and Q.M. for Wellington. (M.R.O. and I by chance saw exhibited at the Inner Temple in London in 1924 the Duke of Wellington's order signed for him by Sir William Howe DeLancey for the commencement of the Battle of Waterloo.) Lady DeLancey's book (M.R.O. has one copy) is an unusual and moving account of her effort and failure to save his life - with the assistance of the best military surgeons. This analysis of the book is taken from the letters of Sir William Scott and Charles Dickens, reproduced therein.

Note (3)

Caleb Heathcote (brother of Sir William Heathcote, Lord Mayor of London) was Surveyor-General of the Province of N.Y. and Mayor of N.Y. 1711-1714. His manor at Scarsdale passed to his daughter Ann, who married James DeLancey, son of Etienne DeLancey.

Note (4)

Chief Justice Jay's public career is well known. It may, however, be of some interest to the descendants of Margaret DeLancey Rochester Ober to know that they are entitled (being also descendants from his father, Peter Jay), under the express terms of John Jay's deed, to be buried in the Jay Cemetery near Rye, New York. See book on Jay Cemetery (in M.R.O.'s effects). This cemetery has been maintained by the Chief Justice's descendants.

Note (5)

One point of interest here is that the American and English descendants of Henry White through interchange of visits have kept up their kinship through M. R. Ober's children's generation. We have visited Major Simonds' father and sister in 1928, and the Major and his wife in 1952. He is M. R. Ober's third cousin, (now living at Kintbury, Berkshire, England, with his daughter and son-in-law, Barbara and Philip Sheratt). He was wounded in World War I (Bengal Lancers) and so forced to retire from the British Army. He and his wife spent a fortnight with us about 1950. Two of our sons have

visited in his house in England and his son Guy (killed in action World War II) visited us, as has his daughter Barbara, when her husband was stationed in Ottawa as Air Attaché. (M. R. Ober also met the then Lord Chancellor Sir John Simonds (another third cousin) when he addressed the American Bar a few years ago in Boston.) This somewhat extraordinary maintaining of ties between third cousins was largely due to M. R. Ober's aunts' and Major Simond's sisters' reciprocal visits in their generation. Because the next generations may again meet, there is recorded here their relationship to M.R.O.'s common American ancestor:

Hon. Henry White - Eva Van Cortlandt

Margaret White Anne White - Sir John McNamara Hayes,
(M.R.O.'s g.g.grandmother) Surg. Gen'l British Army

Sir John Warren Hayes-Ellen Beauchamp

Ellen Hayes - John Simonds

Major Maurice Simonds - M. Seton

Guy (K. in action) Pat Barbara David

There are of course many other cousins, English and American, as close in degree and some much closer, whose names are hardly known, if at all. Major Simonds' last Christmas note speaks again of the extraordinary pleasure of being entertained by our friends, and we recall our own pleasure at being entertained in the homes of their English friends. This has been a high point in our own travels.

The picture of Margaret White Munro, second daughter of Hon. Henry White, of the Governor's Council (Mrs. Peter Jay Munro) at 17, from the painting in possession of the late Edward Floyd DeLancey, shows an attractive girl. (The portrait of her painted very much later is in my possession.) M.R.O. and her grandmother were named in part after Margaret White Munro, and the name has passed on in part to her granddaughter (Margaret Elizabeth Ober). See page 74

Note (6)

Bishop DeLancey (a graduate of Yale in 1817) had a distinguished career as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rector St. Peter's, Philadelphia, first Bishop of Western N. Y. It has been written up in various publications - see Dec. 1936 "Historical Magazine for Protestant Episcopal Church" for bibliography (copy in M.R.O.'s possession). The Georgian coffee pot - from which Kirk made up the other parts of M.R.O.'s silver service is an heirloom from him. M.R.O. and I saw copies of this silver in English antique shops.

Note (7)

There is a book on the Lathrop family, in possession of Rev. Raymond Calkins. Since not immediately available, I extract from the dedication of a chapel in honor of the "Lathrops of Leroy" N. Y. these brief disconnected notes:

Joshua Lathrop, 1797, of Norwich, Connecticut, married Rebecca Perit. His grandfather and her maternal grandfather, Peletiah Webster, were graduates of Yale (the latter said to have done important work in connection with the framing of the U. S. Constitution). Joshua Lathrop moved to Leroy, N. Y. and married Rebecca Perit. He was a prominent business man and member of first Board of Trustees of Leroy. His son, John Peletiah Perit Lathrop, married Anna Buel Noyes. (Whether connected with the Catherine Tenney's mother, Martha Noyes, is not known at this time.) Their eldest daughter, Mary Lathrop, married Dr. DeLancey Rochester (M. R. Ober's father).

For further information, see Leroy Historical Society and the Lathrop book, which is probably there available.

Note (8)

The Reverend Henry Munro was a Chaplain of one of the British regiments in the French-Indian War at Ticonderoga.

Author's Note to His Descendants

To add a personal note to my own descendants, it was interesting to me to learn that my own paternal grandfather was born in 1807 and that our nation (1789) is therefore not much older than three generations of my own family. The short duration of our Republic to date to me emphasizes a little of the historical perspective necessary in analyzing national problems. Surely, a "page of history is worth a volume of logic", as Holmes has written - and I would add, worth more than the numerous dogmatic platitudes so often heard today. My grandfather's (Dr. Albert R. Ober⁶) career has been not without its dramatic aspects; his tutoring by a later President of Princeton; his education at Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania; his courage in going West (Missouri) with his wife and one infant son (my father) in a covered wagon; the tragedy of her death leaving him a widowed doctor with six children to raise in what was then a frontier community. Nor has that of my father failed to show the initiative and the courage necessary to overcome disadvantages not faced by his own father or his descendants. For, though my father started supporting himself at 14 and was without any educational advantages, he nevertheless made a success out of his life. To me at least it would seem these contrasting



MARGARET WHITE MUNRO

commencement of the careers of my father and his father, so typically American, should be more of an inspiration to my sons and their descendants than the fact that, through my paternal grandmother, Alcinda Howard, and through my wife's (Margaret DeLancey Rochester) ancestors (DeLanceys and Beattys), they can, like a good many American families, trace some remote ancestry to royal or noble families of Britain and France. Future generations must and should chiefly depend on their own efforts and character to meet successfully the challenges and vicissitudes of this ever changing world - as did their ancestors.

The plan of these notes is to make possible for each generation to add a part, giving the biographical material contemporaneously. As may be seen from these notes, it is extremely difficult to reconstruct such material from records if not assembled in one place. In this spirit, and for the convenience of my descendants, I am supplementing the bare outline of my own and my wife's life (which appear in Parts I and II to correspond with the equally brief notes referring to others of the eighth generation). I hope it may be seen from what I have said above that this is done with some reluctance and because I have found it really impossible to reconstruct very much of the careers of my own father and grandfather Ober, who had to overcome more difficulties than faced me, and whose accomplishments, if I could describe them fully, would be more admirable.

Margaret DeLancey Rochester Ober, whose genealogy is given above, was educated at the Franklin School in Buffalo, Miss Windsor's School in Boston, and the School for Applied Design in New York. She served on the Board of Kernan Hospital and in various organizations in connection with the Church of the Redeemer, and for many years gave generously of her time to the Board of Keswick and as an active worker in the Hospital. Her chief outside interest was in gardening. She was President of the Amateur Gardeners' Club for two terms. She devoted herself chiefly to her children, and during a sympathetic and understanding marriage of some forty-eight years made possible whatever success the writer has had in professional and public affairs.

The outline of the writer's career -- for the convenience of his descendants -- is here summarized and supplemented.

I graduated from Princeton in 1910, Harvard Law School 1913; practiced law continuously up to the present date with the same firm for some forty-nine years, originally Ritchie & Janney, a firm organized by Governor Ritchie and Colonel Janney, now Ober, Williams, Grimes & Stinson.

Military Service. Private and Corporal 1915-17 Maryland Field Artillery; Captain, then Major 315th Field Artillery; 1917-19 with A.E.F. in France; Meuse Argonne Offensive; decoration, Silver Star; Lt. Colonel, Field Artillery Reserve 1926-36.

Bar activities. Member City, State, American, Maritime Associations; served on numerous committees; President, Maryland Bar Association 1949-50; member of House of Delegates, American Bar three years; Advisory Board

Public activities and articles. 1937 - Chairman of Maryland Bar Committee leading citizens fight against Supreme Court packing plan, having been selected as Chairman because of several newspaper articles written in opposition to plan. 1942-45, appointed by Legislature as member of State Commission on Inter-racial Relations; appointed Adviser on War Emergency Legislation Commission. 1944, wrote brochure on Roosevelt and National Defense, adopted by Republican National Committee as material for national broadcasts by Dewey, Clare Luce and others, and used by Sokolsky in his column carried in numerous newspapers. This activity resulted in selection as Maryland Chairman of Democrats for Dewey.

1944-63, adviser and member of various State Republican Committees, though working also with conservative Democratic leaders on national constitutional projects.

1949, appointed by Governor Lane Chairman of Commission on Subversive Activities, which drafted 1949 State statute known popularly as the "Ober Act", passed substantially unanimously by Legislature and approved by citizens of Maryland on referendum (after active campaign, in which I participated) by a vote of almost three to one.

This statute was sustained by the Supreme Court as to the loyalty sections, which constituted about half of the statute; it would probably be held unconstitutional as to the criminal sections by the present Supreme Court, but only in the Federal area and not in the State area. This would be by analogy to a later decision by the Court on a badly drawn Pennsylvania statute, a decision based on an entirely novel theory to the effect that later enacted Federal statutes "preempted" the entire criminal field against communism and deprived the States of their criminal jurisdiction insofar as it applied to crimes by Communists against the Federal Government.

In 1948 and 1958 wrote articles in the American Bar Journal criticizing decisions of the Supreme Court as giving comfort to communism; commending the later decisions of the Vinson Court to the contrary; and criticizing the trend of the present Court to revert to the decisions referred to in the earlier article, which seem again to favor the Communists.

Testified during this period before appropriate Senate Committees on statutes designed to reverse some Supreme Court cases, which were partly enacted and in part reversed temporarily the current trend. The 1948 article was selected for reprinting in the "Lawyers' Treasury", a compilation of the "outstanding articles" selected by the Board of that Journal; also used by American Bar Citizenship Committee.

1950 - article in American Bar Journal criticizing the use of treaty power to evade constitutional restraints on domestic legislation. As

a result served for some years thereafter on the American Bar Association Committee proposing a constitutional amendment to that end (Bricker Amendment); testified before Senate Committees; spoke before various groups, including the Fourth Circuit Conference at White Sulphur Springs (privately printed).

The Bricker Amendment failed by one vote to attain two-thirds majority because the result of the Senate debate was to cause the State Department to announce a policy not to present any more treaties or executive agreements designed to change domestic laws - see my critique in Maryland Law Review in 1961.

1961 - article in American Bar Journal opposing repeal of the Connally Amendment, which was designed to protect the United States from interference by the World Court in matters vital to our national security. As member of a Committee of the Maryland Bar Association, helped to obtain Maryland Bar Association proposal of alternatives.

This controversy has not been settled. The article mentioned was the first article printed in a national magazine, so far as known, pointing out that this Country, if it repeals the Connally Amendment, would have no protection in sensitive defense areas, while on the other hand substantially every great nation protected itself in these sensitive areas by broad reservations to its adherence to the jurisdiction of the World Court.

Other activities include President, Maryland Princeton Alumni Association, Maryland Harvard Law School Alumni Association; services on Vestry of Church of the Redeemer for many years; member of Board of Calvert School for many years; Chairman, National Affairs Committee of the Association of Commerce (requiring keynote speeches at dinners for Maryland Congressional delegation); Board of Directors of Association of Commerce two terms; presiding at Eisenhower Dinner 1948 and on other civic occasions, and speeches before various groups relating to the above activities.

The recital of some of my efforts chiefly related to national security and preservation of our constitutional form of a federal republic is not to claim they were more than a very minor contribution; indeed, the explanation is given largely to counteract misunderstandings resulting from inaccurate press reports.

My efforts have naturally been in these fields because of my professional training. The preservation of our federal republic from creeping destruction, and of individual liberty, is of course the concern of every citizen. But, naturally, my own descendants will do their bit for the public good in the way for which they are best fitted. For example, those who may practice medicine will find more inspiration from my own grandfather's career, but more especially from the two distinguished doctors in the

Rochester line, whose records are more readily available at the University of Buffalo and elsewhere.

In conclusion, I repeat that these notes are random notes and their extent was necessarily dictated by availability of material. No effort is made to condense or balance them, as the chief purpose has been to pass on what information I thought may be of interest to my descendants.



DR. DeLANCEY ROCHESTER



MRS. DeLANCEY (MARY LATHROP) ROCHESTER

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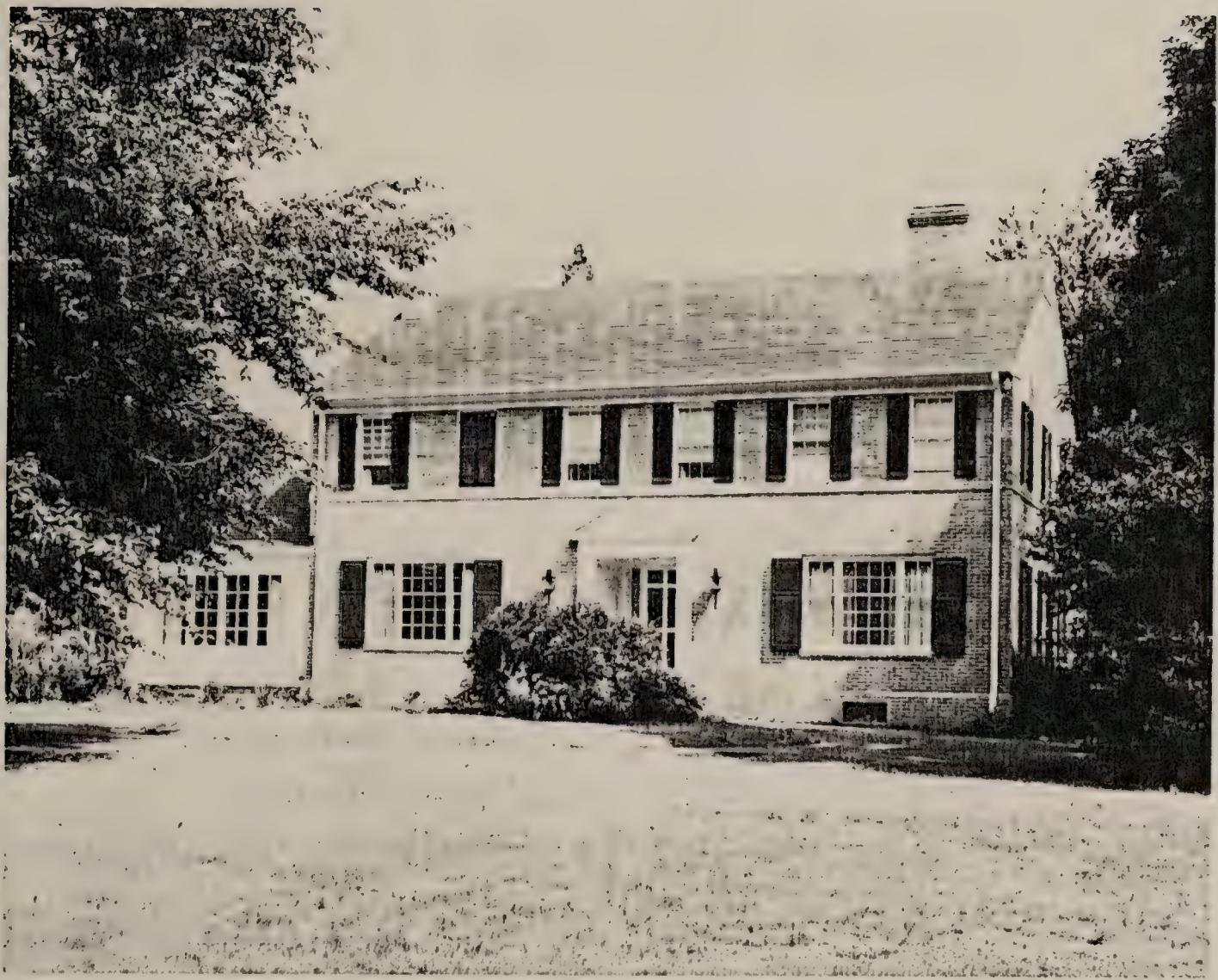
MARGARET DeLANCEY ROCHESTER OBER



FRANK B. OBER



1860-1861



Frank B. Ober House as rebuilt after fire, replacing a larger brown shingle house, originally acquired in 1919.



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